



# The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1890.

## Notes of the Month.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY is gravely threatened with serious danger. By timely remonstrance and unexaggerated plain-speaking, the peril may be averted, but it is none the less real and imminent. The two excuses that have been put forward by the authorities for the recent reparation of a portion of the exterior, namely, that the atmosphere had seriously deteriorated the stonework, and that the parts to be renewed were neither original nor ancient, cannot be urged in favour of the new proposition, which involves a complete restoration of the interior. "The Abbey," as is excellently urged in a scholarly article of the *Athenæum* for August 2, "is not simply the finest piece of architecture in the empire, not solely the richest of all our buildings in historic memories, the one remaining and unsophisticated witness of some of the greatest events of our history, the tombhouse of a crowd of our best countrymen. It combines all these claims to be let alone. That the Abbey clergy should dream of sanctioning the destruction of a relic so grand, and practically authentic, is, indeed, astonishing."

It is proposed to thoroughly restore and rearrange the crowd of monuments of all ages and kinds that now throng the Abbey in picturesque confusion. To this subject we hope to refer more definitely in our next issue. For our own part, we should require very strong evidence and the almost unanimous assent of antiquarian and architectural

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experts before we could be reconciled to the removal or shifting of a single monument from its present position. If the process is once begun, where is it to stop? Any good stonemason's foreman, with a score or two of assistants, could soon drill into line, or group according to date and character all the monuments, statuesque and otherwise; but then it would be merely a stone Madame Tussaud's, and not Westminster Abbey, with its fluctuating tale of the varying waves of national prestige and art.

The *Antiquary* has no concern with party politics, but the appointment by the crown of Sir John Puleston as Constable of Carnarvon Castle is a matter of archaeological interest. The propriety of appointing the Conservative candidate for the Carnarvon Boroughs to such a post, which has been hotly discussed at the Town Council, and strongly condemned by several of the Conservative Councillors, is no affair of ours, save inasmuch as it affects the due preservation and custody of a great historic fabric. On that ground, it is very much to be deprecated that the Prime Minister should have conferred the appointment on a gentleman who is not in any way, save by his political candidature, connected with the county. It would have been far better to have taken the bold step of conferring the office on the Mayor of Carnarvon for the time being.

The work of excavation now in progress at Silchester has not been quite as extensive as could have been wished because of the unsettled weather, and because of the difficulty of labour during hay-harvest. Nevertheless the operations, under the guidance of Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, have been of no little interest and importance, and give full promise of most satisfactory eventual results. The north and south gates have been completely cleared, and their exact relation to the enceinte wall determined. The west gate had never been touched, and it was approached with misgiving, because it was thought that none of it remained, as a highroad runs over its site. It has, however, been laid completely open, revealing a grand double gateway with central wall, and flanked by double guard chambers.

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Part of the ironwork of one door has been found, and the impost of the central wall. The south half of the west gate, like so many of the double gates on the Roman wall, had been blocked up in late times, and only the north half used. Curiously enough, the present highway now runs through (or over) the north half. In the blocking of the south half a grand Corinthian capital, part of the drum of a double column, and other architectural details were found. One of the large insulæ north of the forum has been partly excavated, and it is expected that it will be proved that a large house stood at each corner, with an extensive garden or open ground behind. Messrs. Fox and Hope have also established a number of new facts with regard to the basilica, which had escaped previous explorers. Articles of bronze, iron, and pottery have been found in great variety and profusion.

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We are delighted to find that intelligent England is at last being to some extent roused to the importance and interest of the history beneath our feet. Every effort should be made to support the Society of Antiquaries in their present undertaking at Silchester, so that it may not in any way languish for want of funds. The subject should be brought, in an attractive way, before every local archaeological association. We venture to commend to the authorities at Burlington House the offering of duly qualified Silchester lecturers, during the coming winter session, who might rouse interest in the provinces. Here is a popular quotation from what Mr. J. W. Grover, F.S.A., said on this subject recently at Oxford: They had an account of excavations made at Silchester in 1830, when about 200 brass Roman coins were found on a skeleton. In 1865-66-67 and 1873 the explorations were continued by Mr. Joyce, who read a valuable paper on the subject before the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Grover then mentioned that the discovery had been made of a house which was supposed to have been the house of a Roman Chief Magistrate, the remarkable thing about the residence being that it stood very near the forum. The story was that the house was built about the year 50, when the Apostles were on earth. It was re-erected in the year 190, and re-

modelled and rebuilt in the year 300 or 320. That was to say that they got evidence of the house extending over a period of very nearly 300 years, with continued occupation and improvement. Alluding amidst applause to the forum at Silchester, the lecturer said that they had a thing which nobody had except at Pompeii. The Italians had got a forum which it took Vesuvius to give them, but the French, Spanish, and German nations could boast of nothing of the kind. In England they had a Roman forum of the most perfect kind; it was a most wonderful structure, and they could beat them "into a cocked hat" at Rome. The building was 275 feet across on one side and 313 feet on the other. In the centre was a market-place 131 feet by 141 feet round, and there was a place in which the people could walk in wet weather. On the west side of the building was the basilica or Westminster Hall, but he found that the former was 18 feet longer than the latter. They should look upon these discoveries with profound reverence and awe. Mr. Grover took his hearers an imaginary walk round the forum, explaining the butcher's shops, the banking establishment, the place for chancery business, the merchants' hall, and the high priest's office, finishing up with the "oyster bar" at the corner of the building.

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The threatened controversy on the Balliol-Bruce Dumfriesshire shield will probably end in no controversy at all. The Balliols have either no partisans, or the Balliolists, if there be any, do not show fight. Orle and escarbuncle have had never a word uttered in their defence, which looks rather bad for the orle and the escarbuncle. Meanwhile, the challenged seal is not in use. Probably it has not yet attained to the dignity of a graven image, and remains a devout, or undevout, imagination merely. It seems to be taken for granted in the county that the arms are doomed utterly. At any rate, the County Council now knows the facts, and will no doubt act worthily when the time comes for reconsideration of this vexed question of heraldry.

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It has been decided to form a chapter of Scottish heralds to meet twice yearly in the

Lyon Office. Heraldic and genealogical papers will be read and discussed. This movement no doubt is largely due to the influence of the new Lyon King (Mr. Balfour Paul), who is evidently entering upon an energetic reign.

Mr. Blair, F.S.A., writes to us that a most interesting discovery of twelve bronze vessels of the Roman period has recently been made in the north of England. A week or two ago a farm servant was ploughing in a field about three or four miles to the north of Newcastle, on a farm belonging to Mr. C. L. Bell, of Woosington Hall. The plough struck against something, and on the man examining the object, it proved to be a large caldron-like vessel, about 2 feet in diameter, formed of thin plates of bronze. It probably had two handles, as one of them,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, was unearthed. Within this large vessel were six *patella*, three of them with the usual projecting horizontal handle, while the handles of the remaining three have been broken off. The bottoms of all are decorated with concentric circles in relief, similar to the saucepan in the possession of the Rev. T. Stephens, of Horsley-on-Rede, found a year or two ago by him on the Wanny Crag, in Redesdale. These vary in diameter from 6 inches to  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches. There is also an elegant patera, 12 inches in diameter, and 3 inches high, with one handle riveted to the side; the remaining five vessels are bowl-shaped, and vary in diameter from 10 to 15 inches. The site of the discovery is on a portion of what was in olden times, and appears in old maps, as Prestwick Carr, a great resort of water-fowl. Eight of these bronze vessels have now found a permanent resting-place in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle at the Black Gate in that city.

A society for "The Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland" has recently been formed, with Colonel Vigors, Holloden, Bagenalstown, co. Carlow, as hon. sec. Its chief objects are: (1) To endeavour to preserve and protect the tombs, monuments and memorials of the dead in churches and burial grounds; (2) To secure a record of existing tombs and monuments

of interest, with their inscriptions, etc., and to obtain such information as is possible regarding others that may have been removed or destroyed; (3) To watch carefully works carried on in and about churches, etc., so as to prevent injury to monuments and tombstones; (4) To repair such tombs and monuments as shall be approved of, and that the funds admit of. The necessity of the work of such a society is even more obvious than in England. The condition of many of the most important tombs and monuments in Ireland is a scandal.

Here are a few sample horrors from one of the leaflets of the association: At Clare Island the tomb of Grace O'Malley, the "Queen of the West," "a handsome cut-stone canopied one, in the chancel of St. Bridget's Abbey, has the lower portion of it embedded in the earth, and covered with manure, the place being used as a shelter for cattle!" At Ballintubber Abbey, County Mayo, the tomb of "Tibot-na-lung" ("Theobald of the Ship"), son of Grace O'Malley, and First Earl of Mayo, is subject to the same disgraceful treatment; it is a beautiful example of the transitional style of art, where the newly-introduced classic or Italian mouldings in general outline have been carried out by native workmen. At Lusk Church, County Dublin, the fine raised tomb of Sir Christopher Barnewall and his wife, with coats of arms on it, and two full-sized recumbent figures, stands exposed to the destructive effects of heat and cold, sun, rain and frost. At Kilfane old church, County Kilkenny, a splendid thirteenth-century, full-length and mail-clad knightly figure of one of the De Cantvilles is half buried in weeds and rubbish, and at any time liable to destruction. At Ardfert, Kerry, a tomb of one of the Knights of Kerry is reported to be "in a farmyard." At Buttevant sculptured stones lie scattered about the churchyard in great confusion, apparently belonging to richly decorated tombs. At Kilmallock Priory a tomb of the "White Knight" "and many other tombs" are reported to be "ankle-deep in cow-dung." This most useful society is about to issue its second annual report, when we hope to again call attention to its operations.

A discovery of considerable interest was made in the first week of August by General Pitt-Rivers, who is engaged in making further investigations with the view of definitely ascertaining the approximate date of Wans Dyke. Although his finds last year pointed to a pre-Roman work, nothing certain could be said on the matter. On the present occasion, however, a light has been thrown on the subject which proves beyond all doubt that the work is Roman or post-Roman. On Monday, August 4, about eight feet below the level, amongst other things brought to the surface were two pieces of Samian ware. They were found in that part of the earth which was thrown up when the Dyke was constructed, and as Samian ware was introduced into Britain by the Romans, it conclusively proves that those people must have been here before the cutting was made. In addition to the Samian ware, an iron clamp was found in the same place, such as was used to fasten the leather harness of the Romans, and similar to many which have been unearthed at Bokerly Dyke and at the Romano-British villages in that neighbourhood. Thus, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of General Pitt-Rivers, there is clear and convincing proof that the earthwork of Wans Dyke is post-Roman. It is difficult to assign an exact date, but it is probable that it was somewhere between A.D. 200 and 400 that the Dyke was made.

An interesting discovery of extensive wall-paintings at the church of St. Breage, near Helston, Cornwall, has recently been made by the vicar, Rev. Jocelyn Barnes. At present they have only been partially uncovered. The paintings include a great St. Christopher about 11 feet high, and a large Crucifixion, which is described as "surrounded with emblems of different trades, connected with His body by jets of blood." We expect that, in the latter case, the picture will turn out to be, on more careful examination, a portrayal of the Seven Sacraments, which were usually in mediæval wall-painting thus linked with the Sacred Wounds. A figure of St. Conentinus, the first Bishop of Cornwall, who died in 401, has also been uncovered; he is represented vested in a cope, pastoral staff in left hand, and giving the benediction with the right hand. By his side is a fish.

The preliminary excavations on the site of the Montgomeryshire Abbey of Strata Marcella, to which we alluded in our last issue, have now been made, and have yielded encouraging results. We sincerely hope that Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., and Mr. Stephen Williams, who are in charge of the work, will meet with such a response to their appeal as to enable them to satisfactorily carry out their labours. The work already done gives evidence of a fine conventual church, with a nave 50 feet in width, and of imposing proportions. To the north of the chancel a flagged space about 25 feet square has been exposed. The minor discoveries include a curious round boss of worked bronze, a piece of finely-worked silver gilt, many fragments of stained glass, and a large number of tiles that pertain to thirteen distinct patterns. Ten of the tile patterns are the same as those recently found by Mr. Stephen Williams at Strata Florida.

Sir Charles Dilke has lost a most interesting relic of Charles I. It is a memorial ring of that monarch, and contains a portrait of the head with worn features and a melancholy expression, placed under an oval glass or crystal with bevelled edges. It was missed not long after its return from the Stuart Exhibition of 1889. Anyone who has knowledge of the relic may, on communication with the



publisher of the *Athenæum*, depend upon an adequate reward should the ring be recovered. If, as has been surmised, the ring has been stolen, it will probably be offered for sale in America or in foreign countries. We are glad to be able to give an engraving of this ring, which may prove of service in securing its return.

The parish church of Winstead, in Holder-ness, has just emerged with much credit from the dangers of a really necessary restoration. Mr. Temple Moore was the architect. He is one of the few gentlemen of repute in the profession (might they not be named on



the fingers of one hand?), whose innate anti-quarian perceptions enable them to be safely entrusted with the work of reparation of our ancient fabrics. In lowering the nave to its old level, the base of the font was discovered. The font itself, wherein presumably the famous Andrew Marvel was baptized, had been for a long time desecrated as a horse-trough, but has been now restored to sacred use. The body of the pulpit and the sounding-board are old, and a new pulpit staircase has been made out of the old altar-rails. The old-fashioned pews have been converted into a dado which runs round the nave and aisle, and the handsome oak chancel screen has been carefully repaired and reinstated in its proper place, with the addition of a vaulted loft and cornice.



The old borough seal of Colchester, which dates from about the year 1400, is stated by the authorities of the College of Arms to be the finest borough seal in the country. The College has been consulted in consequence of the proposal to make a new seal after the pattern of the old, but more convenient for the purpose of application to modern documents.



Brief reference was made last month to the recovery of the original Brazen Nose of Brasenose College, Oxford. Antony Wood and Camden both tell the story of the migration of Oxford scholars to Stamford in the year 1334, owing to a riotous feud. The students of Brasenose Hall, as it was then called, departed in a body to Stamford, taking with them a knocker consisting of a bronze nose, the emblem of their collegiate society. At the Lincolnshire town they built a new Brasenose Hall, and fastened on the chief gateway this nose of brass. After the return of the students to Oxford, the buildings passed into the hands of the corporation of Stamford; but in 1688 the college was all demolished, save only the ancient doorway. The house erected on the site subsequently passed into private hands, together with the doorway, door, and knocker. At a recent sale of this property Brasenose College happily became its purchaser, and hence have recovered and restored to Oxford, after an absence of five and a half centuries, the knocker wrenched

from its position by the hastily departing students of the fourteenth century. With regard to this emblem, "A. J. B." writes to the *Guardian*, that in appearance the knocker bears every sign of the very greatest antiquity. It is in the form of a lion's mask of bronze, with an iron ring through the mouth. There is a circular iron plate at the back, which, if not contemporary, is certainly very ancient. The brows of the lion are boldly projected and the teeth are rudely engraved, though the face as a whole is well modelled; while the nose is by no means so prominent a feature as to justify the caricaturing image of more modern times. Where the iron ring issues from the corners of the mouth it is embellished on each side with a roughly indicated bird's, or gryphon's, or serpent's head, something like those on the sanctuary knocker at Durham. These have a decidedly Norman look, and altogether there is little hesitation in assigning the knocker to a date at least as early as the twelfth century.



An epitaph in Ecclefechan graveyard reads thus:

HERE

LYES ROBERT

PEAL WHO LIVE,

IN EGGLEFECHAN.

HE DIED APRILE · Y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>

1749 AGED 57.

Local tradition asserts that this "Robert Peal" was an ancestor of Sir Robert Peel, the inference being that the great prime minister, if not quite an Egglefechan man like Thomas Carlyle, was at least of Egglefechan blood.



It will gladden the hearts of all true antiquaries to learn that the eminent ecclesiastical lawyer (Dr. Jeune, Q.C.), whose opinion was taken with regard to the legality of using the bequest of the late Mr. Needham for demolishing the chancel of Chapel-en-le-Frith church and building a new one, has clearly pronounced against the lawfulness of such a use according to the terms of the bequest. The hands of the spoiler have, therefore, for a time been stayed, and we trust will be eventually checkmated. The longer the

matter can be kept in abeyance, the stronger will be the local feeling against the vicar's wanton destruction. The better sense of the parish is clearly rallying to Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, and to Mr. J. C. Hyde, the intelligent people's warden.



Mr. Bailey, of 32, Crompton Street, Derby, kindly sends us the block of another Little Chester coin, which was found during the construction of the Midland Railway, about 1840. It is a second brass of Hadrian :



Obv. { HADR[ANVS] . AVG[USTVS] . CO[NS]V[IR] P[AT]R[IS] OPT[IMO] MAX[IMO] . III .  
 P[AT]R[IS] OPT[IMO] MAX[IMO] = Head of Hadrian to the right.  
 Rev. { AEQVITAS . AVG[USTVS] . S[ENATUS] . C[ON]S[UL]TO = Equity erect, looking to the left, and holding scales and a sceptre.

From the mention of his third consulate and the title "Father of his Country," this piece may be dated between the years 128 and 138 A.D., the last ten years of his life and reign. Roman coins found at Little Chester have been very numerous, but it has now become difficult to trace them. It will much assist in bringing together an authentic record of these finds if those having such in their possession will kindly communicate with Mr. Bailey.



A supply-reservoir is now being constructed on high ground at Westerton, near Bishop Auckland. During the work five skeletons have been found two feet below the surface. The most likely supposition is that these remains point to the Battle of Neville's Cross of 1346; for the night before the English army lay in Auckland Park, and in the morning moved on by Westerton Heights to Merrington, where they encountered the Scotch van, the two places being about a mile and a half apart.

The oldest and most influential member of the Society of Antiquaries, John Clayton, F.S.A., of the Chesters, has passed away since our last number went to press. At the meeting of the society held on July 30, an interesting memorial paper was appropriately read by the veteran Dr. Bruce. The first paper which he gave to the Newcastle Society was dated November 6, 1843, and describes the excavation of a fine series of chambers near the east rampart of the station of Cilurnum. His next paper described the mile castle at Cawfields. The excavation of that castle was a most important event; up to that time the structure of these castles on the line of the wall had not in any way been understood. The uncovering of the Roman Bridge on the North Tyne; the laying bare of the walls, gates, and streets of the station of Borcovicus; the excavation of the gates and forum of Cilurnum; and the finding of the bronze tablet conferring the freedom of Rome upon certain troops serving in Britain, were some of the more striking works in which this eminent antiquary was engaged.



It is with great and most sincere regret that we here briefly chronicle the death, on August 2, at his house at Strood, of that venerable, accomplished, and amiable Kentish Antiquary, Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. He was born at Landguard, Isle of Wight, in 1805, and at an early age became keenly interested in antiquarian pursuits, especially of a Romano-British character. He was one of the chief founders of the British Archaeological Association, and contributed, in 1845, essays to its first volume on *Roman London*, and *Numismatics*. From that period, up to the very year of his death, Mr. Roach Smith was a most assiduous and painstaking writer on archæology. The Isle of Wight, and the counties of Berks, Wilts, and Kent were the chief fields of his investigation. In addition to contributing frequently to the *Archæologia*, to the journals of various provincial archæological societies, to the *Athenæum*, *Gentleman's Magazine*, and other periodicals, he was also the editor of the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*. He further wrote the *Antiquities of Richborough*, *Illustrations of Roman London*, and six volumes of the *Collectanea Antiqua*. His important collection of London antiquities is in

the British Museum, where, with his own catalogue, it was placed in 1856. We are glad to think that his exceptional and long-continued labours as an antiquary met with a graceful recognition in the spring of the present year, when a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Evans, president of the Society of Antiquaries, for the purpose of striking a gold medal in Mr. Roach Smith's honour, the balance of the fund to be handed to him, "in recognition of his lifelong and invaluable services in the cause of archæology."



Mr. Roach Smith was a not infrequent contributor to the columns of the *Antiquary*; his last contribution of any length was a paper on the "Roman Walls of Chester," that appeared in February, 1889. When a new series of the *Antiquary* was started at the beginning of the current year, it was with the hearty goodwill of Mr. Roach Smith, who wrote a kindly note, prophetic of success, to the present editor. When the circular was issued, Mr. Roach Smith, in good-humoured banter, objected to being styled "veteran," and wrote: "I hope to contribute to the new series of the *Antiquary* for years to come. Of course I am old, but why call me 'veteran'? It sounds as if I was on the shelf." Several of the "Notes of the Month" of the present year are from his pen. His last letter to us was about a projected paper—a paper, alas, that he did not live to finish. R. I. P.



## Notes of the Month (Foreign).

POMPEII was again visited by Prof. Halbherr on August 1, when he found the large house he described in our last number not yet completely excavated. The fresh works, however, had revealed the existence of another corridor leading from the upper city, near which was a passage giving access to a small chapel, very low and narrow, having an altar, probably for the *Lares*. On a small ledge before the altar can still be seen, undisturbed, a terra-cotta lamp and several

small vases, probably for incense and perfumes, together with some other terra-cotta fragments, but without mark or inscription of any kind.



Prof. Sogliano, of the University of Naples, who is now directing the excavations at Pompeii, intends continuing them along the line of walls at the furthest end of the prehistoric mound of lava, in the direction of the sea gate (the present entrance to Pompeii), thus insulating the Basilica, and later on the *porta marina* itself, which forms one of the most interesting characteristics of the city.



The floral decorations of the wainscot band of marble, serpentine, etc., mentioned last month, have now been taken down from the wall, and are being fixed, together with the dedicatory inscriptions, all found last June, in the small museum at Pompeii.



Sig. Fiorelli announces the discovery of fresh inscriptions belonging to the fourth and fifth centuries, from the soldiers' burial-place at Concordia-Sagittaria, which throw very welcome light on the state of the Roman army towards the end of the Empire. Some of the *tituli* are inscribed on stones, which had already been used for the same purpose in the days of the first Cæsars. One precious fragment of classic times thus accidentally preserved to us by the parsimony or carelessness of a later age, is an honorary dedication to P. Cominius Clemens, which confirms a conjecture of Henzen, made in reference to another Concordian inscription, that he obtained his honours under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus.



In the Commune of Zanica, in Bergamasco, a tomb of the first age of the Empire has been discovered, containing a rich collection of funereal deposits, all of which are well preserved. They consist of glass cups, vases of terra-cotta with coralline glazing, fictile objects of local manufacture, and various pieces of iron.



Near Forlì, Commune of Fiumana, a pre-Roman tomb has been disinterred, and also a bronze statuette at Villanova, Commune of Vecchiavazzo, a prehistoric settlement.

In Rome the latest discoveries have been a bit of old road near the church of St. Gregory at the Botanical Gardens; fresh fragments of the dedications placed on the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus by the kings and peoples of Asia Minor, after the war with Mithridates; a fragment of the Calendar in marble; remains of the enclosure of the baths of Diocletian (in the garden of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, formerly at the Piazza di Termini); and two *cippi* belonging to the boundary on the right hand of the Tiber (found at the Prati di Castello). Of the last mentioned stones, one is the fourteenth of the series, and refers to the boundary fixed by Augustus, A.U.C. 747; the other, of which only the lower portion is preserved, belongs to the limit settled by Trajan, A.D. 101.

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Another milestone of the Via Appia has been found at *Arcorotto*, near Minturno, where various antiquities and inscriptions had been found before. It belongs to the length of road between Minturno and Sinuessa, and bears the number 98 already observed on another stone now at Minturno, which is referred to the repairs of the Appian Road under Maxentius.

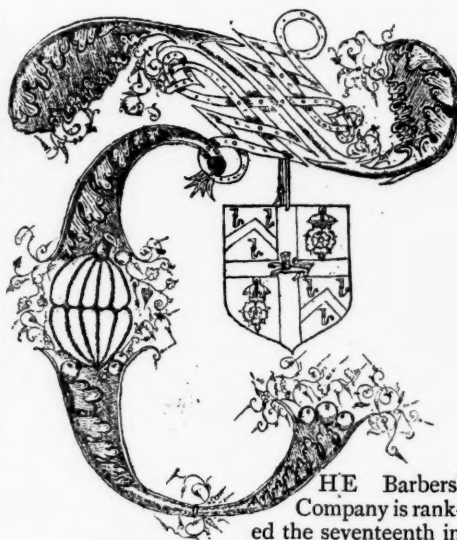
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The death is announced of Mr. Pelopidas D. Couppa, an architect, who fell from the top of a building at Constantinople. He was a native of Cephalonia, and had become a local authority on Byzantine archæology, on which he had given lectures at the Greek Institution. He was the keeper of the collections of the Institution, which are now fairly good. His special reputation was acknowledged, and he was entrusted by the Ottoman Government in 1877 with the restoration of a mosque, the Kahrieh Jamisi. In manuscript he has left a history of Byzantine architecture, and a description of the mosque.



## The Barber-Surgeons of London.

By SIDNEY YOUNG.\*



THE Barbers' Company is ranked the seventeenth in

order of the City Companies, and is the fifth after the "Twelve Great Companies," the thirteenth being the Dyers', the fourteenth the Brewers', the fifteenth the Leather-sellers', and the sixteenth the Pewterers. But in historical interest the rank of this Company is certainly far higher than the mere order of formal precedence might seem to warrant.

The origin and records of this Company, that have now for the first time met with a capable chronicler, are of peculiar interest.

The Barbers' Guild, formed certainly as

\* *The Annals of the Barber-Surgeons of London*, compiled from their records and other sources by Sidney Young, with illustrations by Austin T. Young. 4to. ; pp. xii., 624; profusely illustrated. Price £2 2s. Blades, East, and Blades.

The initial letter T is reduced from one in the audit-book of the Company, 1612-13. The original grant of arms to the Barber-Surgeons was in 1451: sab., a chevron between three fleams, arg., the fleams being mediæval lancets. The arms as they appear in the above initial letter were a new and augmented grant of the year 1568.



early as the first part of the thirteenth century, was chiefly of a religious character. Its regulations enjoined charity, attendance at the funerals and obits of deceased members; and though some of the early rules also dealt with such questions as the enticing away of servants of others, and providing for the amicable settlement of disputes, there was nothing in them that applied to any special trade regulations. But by the end of the thirteenth century, or previous at least to 1308, the Company partook of the nature of a trade guild, in addition to its religious and charitable obligations. The first express entry concerning the Company is the presentation and admission in December, 1308, of Richard le Barber as supervisor or master of the barbers, before the Court of Aldermen. At this time the barbers were engaged in the minor surgical operations, such as bleeding, tooth-drawing, and cauterization. Up to the twelfth century, the practice of both surgery and medicine was confined almost exclusively to the regular clergy, but the Council of Tours, in 1163, considered that the shedding of blood was incompatible with the sacred functions of the ministry, and forbade the priesthood any longer to practise surgery. The clergy up to this time had frequently employed the barbers as their assistants in surgical operations, and this edict of Tours put an opportunity within their grasp which they were not slow to seize. Henceforth it was usual for the barber to practise surgery on his own account, and to be usually designated as barber-surgeon.

The London Company of Barbers, in 1308, was, however, composed of two classes of members, those who were barbers proper, but also bled and drew teeth, and those who almost exclusively practised surgery, and who were technically termed barber-surgeons; nevertheless, the latter name was occasionally used for both classes. There existed also in the City, coeval with the Company of Barbers, an entirely separate guild or fraternity of surgeons. The Guild of Surgeons was smaller in numbers, and apparently less influential than that of the barbers; these rival Companies, as might be expected, were often in antagonism—throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. During this period the barbers successfully maintained

their privilege of examining in, and exercising the faculty of, surgery. In 1462 they applied for and obtained a charter of incorporation. This charter contains a great deal that is relative to surgery, and nothing concerning barberry proper—that is, haircutting and shaving.

In 1493 an informal alliance was entered into between the Barbers' Company and the Surgeons' Guild, for the joint correction of inexperienced surgeons, and for the suppression of quacks. Each body agreed to



nominate two wardens, the four so chosen acting in conjoint capacity as rulers or masters in matters surgical. In 1540 the Surgeons and Barber-Surgeons were formally united by Act of Parliament, and were incorporated under the style of "The Maisters or Governours of the Mystery and Comminalte of Barbouris and Surgeons of London." The surgeons of the Company were to be exempt from bearing armour, and from serving on watches or inquests. The dead bodies of four criminals were assigned to the Company

yearly for dissection. This union was maintained till 1745, when Parliament again inter-

Jones to rebuild their livery hall and other buildings on the leasehold estate in Monkwell



ferred, this time to separate the surgeons from the barbers.

In 1636 the Company employed Inigo

Street, which they held of the Corporation of London, and, further, to design a theatre for the delivery of lectures and for anatomical

purposes. This theatre was pulled down in 1784, and houses erected on the site. The livery hall was burnt down in the Great Fire, the present one being its immediate successor. But in the court-room, or parlour, which is said to be "one of the best proportioned and prettiest rooms in London," the work of Inigo Jones, is still extant. We give a sketch of the old entrance to the courtyard of the Barber-Surgeons' Hall; it was built in 1671. Hogarth has commemorated the theatre in his ghastly representation of the dissection of a criminal. This theatre, and its remarkably sparse collection of curios, is described in Hatton's *New View of London*, 1708, as "built in an elliptical form, and commodiously fitted up with four degrees of seats of cedar-wood, and adorned with figures of the seven liberal sciences and the twelve signs of the zodiac. Also containing the skeleton of an ostrich put up by Dr. Hobbs, 1682, with a busto of King Charles I.; two humane skins on the wood frames, of a man and woman, in imitation of Adam and Eve, put up in 1645; a mummy skull, given by Mr. Loveday 1655; the skeleton of Atherton, with copper joints (he was executed), given by Mr. Knowles in 1693; the figure of a man dead, where all the muscles appear in due place and proportion, done after the life; the skeletons of Cambery Bess and Country Tom (as they call them), 1638; and three other skeletons of humane bodies."

In Mr. Young's handsome volume, liberal and most interesting use is made of the court minutes of the Company, which date back to 1551. The court of the Barber-Surgeons in Elizabethan days exercised a remarkably wide control over the conduct of the city surgeons. Surgeons had to present to the court the names and cases of any of their patients who were in danger of death. On February 12, 1573, is entered: "Here was John Frend, and was comaunded to lay downe his fyne for not presentinge Mr. Watson of the Towre, w<sup>ch</sup> dyed of Gangrene in his fote, and he p<sup>d</sup> xvs." On a second conviction for a like offence, Mr. Frend was committed to prison. Other presentations to the court of the same period show how ready they were to hear the complaints of patients, and to suspend incompetent

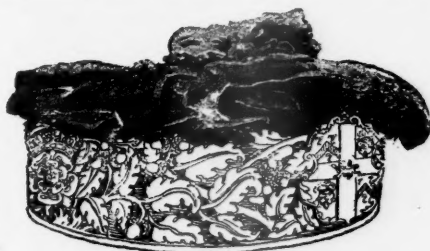
practitioners from the power of doing mischief.

"21<sup>st</sup> April, 1573.—Here was one to complaine of one John Burges for not delinge well w<sup>th</sup> hym in his cure concernynge a sore arme, and he is to be warned the next court."

"7<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1574.—Here was John Griffen complayned uppon William Pownsaube for gevinge him a powder w<sup>ch</sup> loossed all the teeth in his head, w<sup>ch</sup> John Griffen had the disease w<sup>ch</sup> we call de morbo gallico."

"15<sup>th</sup> March, 1576.—Here was a complainte determyed upon w<sup>ch</sup> was made against Tho: Hoder, and for that he was provde ignorant he is bounde in xlii never to medle in any matter of Surgery."

Space forbids us making any further extracts from these minutes, or even doing more than indicating some of the considerable and un-



expected variety of subjects to which they refer—such as the strewing of herbs, the detection of lepers, the impressment of surgeons for the army and navy, the fights at the gallows for the bodies of criminals, the Christmas-box to the hangman, the letting of the hall for weddings, the execution of the burglar who stole the Company's plate, the chained books, manuscripts, and catalogues of the library, the expenses of the barge, the arrest of a woman surgeon, the resuscitation of several executed criminals, the buying of sweetbriars for the garden, etc.

One section of the volume deals fully with the plate pertaining to the Company. Much has been lost, and still more was parted with during the troublous times of the Great Rebellion. On March 19, 1649, the Company were so severely pressed by assessments for the army, that they resolved, being unable to borrow any more money under their corporate

seal, to sell plate to the value of £300. The Barber-Surgeons have, however, been fortunate in preserving some distinctive and beautiful plate, among which are royal gifts from Henry VIII., Charles II., and Anne. Their most valuable piece of plate is a handsome standing silver-gilt grace-cup and cover, presented by Henry VIII., in 1540, in commemoration of the union of the barbers with

Among other observables at Chyrurgeons' Hall we drank the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII. to the Company, with bells hanging at it, which every man is to ring by shaking after he hath drunk up the whole cup.

It is a considerable drawback to the account of the plate that no particulars are given as to the hall-marks.

In 1629 four very handsomely chased and



the surgeons. This cup is elaborately chased, and enriched with badges of the Tudor rose, portcullis and fleur-de-lis. The cover is surmounted with an imperial crown, under which are the arms of France and England quarterly, with the lion and greyhound as supporters. There are four pendent bells to the cup, which are thus referred to by Pepys in his Diary on February 27, 1662-63 :

wrought silver "garlands," or wreaths, were made for crowning the master and three wardens on election-day ; they are still used and worn by these officials on court-days in receiving guests. They are said to be the finest ornaments of the kind in the City of London. Each has the Company's arms, and the badges of the rose and crown, and are mounted with silk velvet, the renter-



warden's being green, and the others crimson. The engraving represents the garland of the renter-warden.

The two silver maces pertaining to the beadle of the Barber-Surgeons, an annually elected official who resides at the hall, are as handsome and massive as any in the City, and are carried before the Master on court-days.

The Company is much to be congratulated upon having found so painstaking and excellent an annalist as Mr. Sidney Young to compile their history, and to describe their charters, minutes, and other valuable possessions; and Mr. Sidney Young is fortunate in having so capable a draughtsman as his son, Mr. Austin Young, by whom the majority of the illustrations of this handsome volume have been delineated. The names of the publishers and printers (Blades, East and Blades) are sufficient guarantee for the superior character of all that pertains to the typography of the work.



## Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 69, vol. xxii.)

### SHROPSHIRE (continued).

#### BOMERE POOL.

**S**OME two centuries ago, or less, a party of gentlemen, including the Squire [of Condover], were fishing in the pool, when an enormous fish was captured and hauled into the boat. Some discussion arose as to the girth of the fish, and a bet was made that he was bigger round than the squire, and that the sword-belt of the latter would not reach his waist. To decide the bet the squire unbuckled his belt, which was there and then with some difficulty fastened round the body of the fish. The scaly knight (for so he no doubt felt himself to be) being girt with the sword, began to feel impatient at being kept so long out of his native element, and after

divers struggles he succeeded in eluding his captors, and regaining at the same time his freedom and his watery home, carrying the squire's sword with him."—Miss C. S. Burne's *Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 81.

The Monster Fish of Bomere Pool is thus described: He of course lives *in* the mere, not *beneath* it like the water-witches. He is bigger than any fish that ever swam, he wears a sword by his side, and no man can catch him. It was tried once. A great net was brought, and he was entangled in it and brought nearly to the side, but he drew his sword and cut the net and escaped. Then the fishermen made a net of iron links and caught him in that. This time he was fairly brought to land, but again he freed himself with his wonderful sword, and slid back into the water and got away. The people were so terrified at the strange sight that they have never tried to take him again, though he has often been seen since, basking in the shallow parts of the pool with the sword still girded round him. One day, however, he will give it up, but not until the right heir of Condover Hall shall come and take it from him. He will yield it easily then, but no one else can take it. For it is no other than Wild Edric's sword, which was committed to the fish's keeping when he vanished, and will never be restored except to his lawful heir. Wild Edric, they say, was born at Condover Hall, and it ought to belong to his family now; but his children were defrauded of their inheritance, and that is why there is no luck about the Hall to this day. This curse has been on it ever since then. Every time the property changes hands the new landlord will never receive the rents twice; and those who have studied history will tell you that this has always come to pass.—*Ibid.*, p. 80.

"Many years ago, a village stood in the hollow which is now filled up by the mere. But the inhabitants were a wicked race, who mocked at God and His priest. They turned back to the idolatrous practices of their fathers, and worshipped Thor and Woden; they scorned to bend the knee, save in mockery, to the White Christ who had died to save their souls. The old priest earnestly warned them that God would punish such wickedness as theirs by some sudden judgment, but they laughed him to scorn. They

fastened fish-bones to the skirt of his cassock, and set the children to pelt him with mud and stones. The holy man was not dismayed at this; nay, he renewed his entreaties and warnings, so that some few turned from their evil ways and worshipped with him in the little chapel which stood on the bank of a rivulet that flowed down from the mere on the hillside.

"The rains fell that December in immense quantities. The mere was swollen beyond its usual limits, and all the hollows in the hills were filled to overflowing. One day when the old priest was on the hillside gathering fuel, he noticed that the barrier of peat, earth, and stones, which prevented the mere from flowing into the valley, was apparently giving way before the mass of water above. He hurried down to the village and besought the men to come up and cut a channel for the discharge of the superfluous waters of the mere. They only greeted his proposal with shouts of derision, and told him to go and mind his prayers, and not spoil their feast with his croaking and his kill-joy presence.

"These heathens were then keeping their winter festival with great revelry. It fell on Christmas Eve. The same night the aged priest summoned his few faithful ones to attend at the midnight mass, which ushered in the feast of our Saviour's Nativity. The night was stormy, and the rain fell in torrents, yet this did not prevent the little flock from coming to the chapel. The old servant of God had already begun the holy sacrifice, when a roar was heard in the upper part of the valley. The server was just ringing the Sanctus bell which hung in the bell-cot, when a flood of water dashed into the church, and rapidly rose till it put out the altar-lights. In a few moments more, the whole building was washed away, and the mere, which had burst its mountain barrier, occupied the hollow in which the village had stood. Men say that if you sail over the mere on Christmas Eve, just after midnight, you may hear the Sanctus bell tolling."—*Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 64.

Here is another legend. Many have tried to fathom Bomere, but in vain. Though waggon-ropes were tied together and let down into it, no bottom could be found—and how should there be? when everyone knows

that it *has* none! Nor can it be drained. The attempt was once made, and found useless; for whatever the workmen did in the day, was undone by some mysterious power in the night.

In the days of the Roman Empire, when Uriconium was standing, a very wicked city stood, where we now see Bomere Pool. The inhabitants had turned back from Christianity to heathenism, and though God sent one of the Roman soldiers to be a prophet to them, like Jonah to Nineveh, they would not repent. Far from that, they ill-used and persecuted the preacher. Only the daughter of the governor remained constant to the faith. She listened gladly to the Christian's teaching, and he on his part loved her, and would have had her to be his wife. But no such happy lot was in store for the faithful parson. On the following Easter Eve, sudden destruction came upon the city. The distant Caradoc—the highest and most picturesque of the Stutton Hills, crowned by a British encampment, which some have supposed to be the scene of Caractacus's last stand—sent forth flames of fire, and at the same time the city was overwhelmed by a tremendous flood, while the "sun in the heavens danced for joy, and the cattle in the stalls knelt in thanksgiving that God had not permitted such wickedness to go unpunished."\* But the Christian warrior was saved from the flood, and he took a boat and rowed over the waters, seeking for his betrothed, but all in vain. His boat was overturned, and he, too, was drowned in the depths of the mere. Yet whenever Easter Eve falls on the same day as it did that year, the form of the Roman warrior may be seen again, rowing across Bomere in search of his lost one, while the church bells are heard ringing far in the depths below.—*Ibid.*, p. 65.

#### COLEMERE.

At Colemere the bells may be heard, according to one authority, on windy nights when the moon is full. According to another, at midnight on the anniversary of the patron saint of the chapel, whom yet another informant declares to have been St. Helen.

\* These words were repeated as a sort of formula, necessary to the proper telling of the story. Their connection with the two dates, Christmas and Easter, as assigned for the destruction is striking.

Another story is that a monastery once stood on the ground occupied by the pool, but a spring burst forth close to it, and swelled to such a height that the waters quickly covered the monastery, and formed Colemere, beneath which the chapel bells may yet be yearly heard ringing.

Another variant runs as follows:

"They say that the old church at Colemere was pulled down by Oliver Cromwell, and the bells thrown into the mere. Once an attempt was made to get them up. Chains had been fastened to them, and twenty oxen had succeeded in drawing them to the side, when a man who had been helping said to someone who had doubted their being able to raise them: 'In spite of God and the devil we have done it.' At these words the chains snapped. The bells rolled back into the water. They heard the sound, and saw by the bubbles where they had settled, but they could not see anything more, nor has anything ever been seen or heard of them since."—*Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 67.

#### BERTH POOL.

The Berth Pool near Baschurch lies at the foot of the Berth Hill, a very curious entrenched camp on an eminence in the midst of a morass, where it was once intended to build the parish church. But the same mysterious "something" which interfered with the building on the height also threw the bells intended for it into the Berth Pool. Horses were brought and fastened to them, but were quite powerless to draw them out. Then oxen were tried with better success; but just as the bells were coming to the surface of the water, one of the men employed in the work let slip an oath, on which they fell back, crying, "No! never!" And they lie at the bottom of the pool to this day. "Three cart-ropes" will not reach the bottom of the Berth Pool.—*Ibid.*, p. 68.

#### LLYNCLYS.

Between Oswestry and Llanymynech, close beside the railway, lies a pretty little pool called Llyncllys, or Llyn-y-clys, which is variously interpreted to mean "the swallowed hall," or "the lake of the enclosure." Early in this century there were many who believed that "when the water was clear enough" the

towers of a palace might be discerned at the bottom; only, as the author of the *Gossiping Guide to Wales* observes, "unfortunately there never appears to have been a day when the water was clear enough." The legend which tells of the destruction of this palace—though now, it seems, forgotten—is recorded in an old MS. history of Oswestry, preserved in the British Museum, and communicated to the present writer by Mr. Askew Roberts of Croeswylay, Oswestry, the author of the *Guide* aforesaid. It is as follows:

"About two miles of Oswestry within the parishe there is a poole called llynclis of which poole Humfrey Lloyd reporteth thus: German Altisiodorensis preached sometime there against the Pelagian heresie. The King whereof, as is there read, because hee refused to heare that good man by the secrett and terrible judgment of God with his pallace and all his househould was swallowed up into the bowelles of the earth. Suo in loco non procul ab oswaldia est Stagnum incognite profunditatis llynclis id est vorago palatij in hunc dictum. In that place whereas not far from Oswestry is nowe a standing water of an unknown depth called llynclis that is the devouring of the pallace." Llyncllys Pool is one which has "never a bottom to it."—*Ibid.*, p. 68.

#### ELLESMERE.

The great mere at Ellesmere is the subject of many legends, or rather variants of one legend, all bearing on the same notion of wickedness punished by a flood. Where Ellesmere stands was once as fine a stretch of meadow-land as any in the county. In a large field in the midst of it there was a well of beautiful water, from which everyone in the neighbourhood used to fetch as much as they pleased. At last there was a change of tenants in the farm to which the field belonged; and the new-comer was a churlish man, who said the comers and goers trampled down his grass. So he stopped the poor people coming to the well with their cans and buckets as they had been used to do for years and years, and allowed no one to draw water there besides his own family. But no good came of such hard dealings. One morning, very soon after the people had been forbidden to come, the farmer's wife went out

to the well for water, but instead of the well she found that the whole field was one great pool, and so it has remained ever since. But the farmer and all of his family who held the field after him, were obliged to pay the same rent as before, as a punishment for such unneighbourly conduct.

A correspondent of *Shreds and Patches*, in 1881, picked up another version. Both are evidently genuine *folk*-tales.

"A many many years ago, clean water was very scarce in this neighbourhood." All that could be got, was what was fetched from a beautiful well in the very middle of what is now the mere at Ellesmere. But the people to whom the land belonged were so grasping that they charged a half-penny for every bucketful that was drawn, which fell very heavy on the poor, and they prayed to Heaven to take some notice of their wrongs. So the Almighty, to punish those who so oppressed the poor, caused the well to burst forth in such volumes that it flooded all the land about, and so formed the mere. And so thenceforward there was plenty of water free to all comers.—*Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 69.

A third variant has been versified by the Rev. Oswald M. Feilden, vicar of Frankton, near Ellesmere:

I've heard it said, where now so clear  
The water of that silver mere,  
It once was all dry ground;  
And on a gentle eminence,  
A cottage with a garden fence,  
Which hedged it all around.

And there resided all alone,  
So runs the tale, an aged crone,  
A witch, as some folks thought.  
And to her home a well was near,  
Whose waters were so bright and clear,  
By many it was sought.

But greatly it displeased the dame  
To see how all her neighbours came  
Her clear cool spring to use,  
And often was she heard to say,  
That if they came another day,  
She would the well refuse.

"Upon this little hill," said she,  
"My house I built for privacy,  
Which now I seek in vain:  
For day by day your people come  
Thronging in crowds around my home,  
This water to obtain."

But when folks laughed at what she said,  
Her countenance with passion red,  
She uttered this dread curse:

"Ye neighbours one and all beware!  
If here to come again you dare  
For you 'twill be the worse!"

Of these her words they took no heed,  
And when of water they had need

Next day, they came again.  
The dame, they found, was not at home,  
The well was locked: so they had come  
Their journey all in vain.

The well was safely locked. But though  
You might with bolts and bars, you know,  
Prevent the water going,  
One thing, forsooth, could not be done,  
I mean forbid the spring to run,  
And stop it overflowing.

And all that day as none could draw,  
The water rose full two feet more  
Than ever had been known;  
And when the evening shadows fell,  
Beneath the cover of the well  
A stream was running down.

It flowed on gently all next day,  
And soon around the well there lay  
A pond of water clear;  
And as it ever gathered strength,  
It deeper grew, until at length  
The pond became a mere.

To some, alas! the flood brought death;  
Full many a cottage lies beneath  
The waters of the lake;  
And those who dwell on either side  
Were driven by the running tide  
Their homesteads to forsake.

And as they fled, that parting word  
Which they so heedlessly had heard,  
Though now recalled, I ween!  
The dame was gone, but where once stood  
Her cottage, still above the flood  
An island may be seen.

The connection of the island in Ellesmere with the legend is an addition of the versemaker's.

Another version: An old woman named Mrs. Ellis had a pump in her yard. She would not sell or give any water to her neighbours. One night the well overflowed, and the next morning nothing was to be seen of her or the pump. Only the large mere covered the country, which is called after her "Elles-mere."—*Ibid.*, p. 72.

Miss Jackson has thus recorded a droll story current in the neighbourhood of Ellesmere. Kettlemere and Blackmere, two small meres of the Ellesmere group, lie close to one another. "A gentleman riding down the lane which skirts them, said to a boy whom he met: 'My lad, can you tell me the name of this water?' pointing towards Kettlemere.



'Oh, aye, sir, it's Kettlemar.' 'How deep is it?' 'Oh, it's no bottom to it, and the tother's deeper till that, sir!'

The Ladies' (or Lady's) Walk at Ellesmere is a paved causeway running far into the mere, with which, more than forty years ago, old swimmers were well acquainted. It could be traced by bathers until they got out of their depth. How much farther it might run they of course knew not. Its existence seems to have been almost forgotten, until in 1879 some divers, searching for the body of a drowned man, came upon it at the bottom of the mere, and this led to old inhabitants mentioning their knowledge of it.—*Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 77.

WLFRESIMERE.

There is in England a lake which is commonly called Wlfrisimere, that is, the mere of King Wlfer, which abounds with fish when all are allowed to fish in it, but when men are prevented from fishing in it, few or no fish are found in it.

HAVERINGE MERE.

In the same region is Haveringe-mere. If a person in sailing over it calls out: "Prout Haveringe-mere, or allethorpe cunthefere," a storm arises at once and swamps his boat. These words convey an insult, as if it were said to the lake: "Thou art called Haueringe-mere," i.e., Hauering's mere. Both (lakes) are on the borders of Wales. The above puzzling extract is from Gervase of Tilbury, which was communicated to the Rev. H. B. Taylor, in the belief that the meres mentioned in them were probably to be identified with Ellesmere and its neighbour Newton Mere.—*Ibid.*, p. 72.

KILLSALL.

The White Lady of Kilsall haunts the dark walk beside the pool in the grounds of that old-fashioned mansion. She is said to be the ghost of one of the Whiston family, who were owners of Kilsall, near Albrighton, in the time of Elizabeth, and whose name is still preserved in that of "Whiston's Cross," in the same neighbourhood.—*Ibid.*, p. 77.

CHILD'S ERCALL, MERMAID.

Two versions are here given, one in the vernacular, the other in vulgar English:

"Naw, Ah nivr 'eerd tell as anny think  
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'ad bin sin o' leate 'ears, but thur was a marmed seed thur wonst. It was a good bit ago, afore moy toime. Ah daresee as it 'ud be a 'undred 'ears back. Thur wuz two chaps a-goin' to woork won mornin' early, an' they'd in raught as fur as the pit soide in Mr. —'s faild, an' they seed summat a-squattin' atop o' the waeter as did skear 'em above a bit! Eh, they thought as 'ow it were gooin' to tek 'em roight streat off to th' Owd Lad 'is sin! Well, ah conna jööst seä ezackly what it were loike, ah wunna thur, yo' known; but it were a marmed, saëm as yo' readen on i' the paëpers. The chaps 'ad loike to a runned awea at first, they wun that skeared, but as soon's iver the marmed spoken to 'em, they niver thoughton no moor o' that. 'Er v'ice was se swate an' se pleasant, they fell in lööve wi' 'er thur an' then, the both on 'em. Well, an' 'er tow'd 'em as 'ow thur wuz a treasure 'id at the bottom o' the pit, löömps o' gowd, an' dear knows what. An' 'er'd give 'em all as iver they loiked if se be as they'd'n cööm to 'er i' the waeter an' tek it out of 'er 'ands. So they wenten in—welly up to their chins it were—an' 'ei dowked down i' the waeter an' brought ööp a löömp o' gowd, as big as a mon's yed, very near. An' the chaps wun jööst a-goin' to tek it off 'er, an' the won on 'em say: 'Eh,' sez 'he (an' swore, ye known), 'if this inna a bit o' luck!' An' moy word! if the marmed didn't tek it off 'em agin, an' give a koind of shroike, an' dowked down agen into the pit, an' they niver seed no more on 'er, not a'ter; nor got none o' the gowd; nor nobody's niver seed nothink on 'er since."

The following is a translation:

"No, I never heard anything had been seen of late years, but there was a mermaid seen there *once*. It was a good while ago, before my time. I dare say it might be a hundred years ago. There were two men going to work early one morning, and they had got as far as the side of the pond in Mr. —'s field, and they saw something on the top of the water which scared them not a little. They thought it was going to take them straight off to the *Old Lad* himself! I can't say exactly what it was like, I wasn't there, you know; but it was a mermaid, the same as you read of in the papers. The fellows had almost run away at first, they were so

frightened, but as soon as the mermaid had spoken to them, they thought no more of that. Her voice was so sweet and pleasant, that they fell in love with her there and then, both of them. Well, she told them there was a treasure hidden at the bottom of the pond—lumps of gold, and no one knows what. And she would give them as much as ever they liked if they would come to her in the water and take it out of her hands. So they went in, though it was almost up to their chins, and she dived into the water and brought up a lump of gold almost as big as a man's head. And the men were just going to take it, when one of them said: 'Eh!' he said (and swore, you know), 'if this isn't a bit of luck!' And, my word! if the mermaid didn't take it away from them again, and gave a scream, and dived down into the pond, and they saw no more of her, and got none of her gold. And nobody has ever seen her since then." No doubt the story once ran: that the oath which scared the uncanny creature involved the mention of the Holy Name.—*Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 78.



### Some Old Gardens.

By J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY.



GARDENING was, as we know, one of the first arts acquired by man. Culinary, and afterwards medicinal, herbs were matters of importance to the head of every family, and it soon dawned upon primeval man that it would be more convenient to have them within reach, without the trouble of seeking them at random in woods, in meadows, and on mountains, as they were wanted. When the earth ceased to furnish spontaneously all those primitive luxuries, and culture became requisite, separate enclosures for rearing herbs and fruits grew expedient. Those most in use, and those demanding the greatest care and closest attention, probably entered first, and gradually extended the domestic enclosure. That good man Noah, we are told, planted a vineyard, drank the

wine of his own making, and unfortunately became drunken. Thus were acquired kitchen gardens, orchards, and vineyards. No doubt the prototype of all these was the garden of Eden; but as that Paradise was a good deal larger than any we read of afterwards, being enclosed by the rivers Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel, and Euphrates, and as every tree that was pleasant to the sight and good for food grew in it, and as two other trees were also found there, of which not a slip or sucker now remains, it does not enter within the scope of the present article. After the fall, no man living was suffered to enter the garden, and the necessities of our first ancestors hardly allowed them time to make improvements on their estate in imitation of it,

When Adam dived and Eve span  
Who was then a gentleman?

A cavern and a slip of ground, such as we see by the side of a common, were in all probability the earliest seats and gardens; a well and a crock succeeded the Pison and the Euphrates. As settlements increased, the orchard and vineyard followed, and the earliest princes of tribes possessed just the necessities of a farmer. The garden of Alcinous, in the *Odyssey*, is the most renowned in the heroic times. Is there an admirer of Homer who can read his description without rapture? or who does not form to his imagination a scene of delight more picturesque than the landscapes of Titian? Yet what was that boasted Paradise with which

The gods ordain'd  
To grace Alcinous and his happy land.

Why, divested of harmonious Greek and bewitching poetry, it was a small orchard and vineyard, with some beds of herbs and two fountains that watered them, enclosed with a quickset hedge. The whole compass of this much-vaunted garden enclosed just four acres.

Four acres was th' allotted space of ground  
Fenc'd with a green enclosure all around.

The trees were apples, figs, pomegranates,  
pears, olives, and vines, and

Beds of all various herbs for ever green,  
In beauteous order terminate the scene.

This garden of Alcinous, planted by the poet, was enriched by him with the fairy gift

of eternal summer, and no doubt an effort of imagination surpassing anything Homer had ever seen. As he has bestowed on the same happy prince a palace with brazen walls and columns of silver, he certainly intended that the garden should be proportionately magnificent. We are sure, therefore, that as late as Homer's time an enclosure of four acres, comprehending orchard, vineyard, and kitchen-garden, was a stretch of luxury the world at that time never beheld. Previous to this, however, we have in the sacred writings hints of a garden still more luxuriously furnished—we allude to the Song of Solomon, part of the scene of which is undoubtedly laid in a garden. Flowers and fruits are particularly spoken of as the ornament of and the produce of it, and besides these, aromatic plants formed a considerable portion of the pleasure it afforded. The camphor and the cinnamon-tree, with frankincense and all the chief spices, flourished there. Solomon tells us in another place that he made him great works, gardens and orchards, and planted in them trees of every kind. Indeed, we must suppose his gardens to have been both amply and curiously furnished, seeing the kinds, nature, and properties of the vegetable tribes appear to have been a favourite study with the royal philosopher; for we are told that he wrote of plants, from the great cedar of Lebanon down to the hyssop of the wall. Fountains and streams of water, so requisite in a warm climate, appear to have had a share in Solomon's compositions, and were probably designed for ornament as well as use. The hanging gardens of Babylon were a still greater wonder; but as they are supposed to have been formed on terraces and the walls of the palaces of that great city, whither soil was conveyed for the purpose, we may here dismiss them by presuming that they were what sumptuous and expensive gardens have been in all ages until this present day—enriched by artistic works, statues, balustrades, summer-houses, and the like—and altogether unnatural, far from rural, though formed with judgment and taste, and well adapted to the situation and circumstances. Thus we find King Ahasuerus goes immediately from his banquet of wine to walk in the garden of the palace. The garden of Cyrus at Sardis, mentioned by Xenophon, was probably like

the hanging gardens at Babylon, not merely adjacent to the palace, but a part of the building itself, since several of the royal apartments were absolutely under the garden. It is not quite clear what the taste for gardening was among the Greeks. The Academus was, we know, a wooded, shady place; and the trees appear to have been of the olive species. It was situated beyond the limits of the walls, and adjacent to the tombs of the heroes; and though we are nowhere told the particular manner in which this grove or garden was laid out, it may be gathered from Pausanias that it was a pretty place, highly adapted by art, as well as by nature, to philosophic reflection and contemplation. We are told by Plutarch that, before the time of Cimon, the Academus was a rude and uncultivated spot; but that it was planted by that general, and had water conveyed to it. Whether this water was brought merely for use to refresh the trees, or for ornament, does not appear. The trees are said to have flourished well, until destroyed by Sylla when he besieged Athens. Among the Romans, a taste for gardening any otherwise than as a matter of utility seems not to have prevailed until a very late period. Cato, Varro, and Palladius, make no mention of a garden as an object of pleasure, but solely with respect to its production of herbs and fruits. The Lucullan gardens are the first we find mentioned of remarkable magnificence, though probably as these were so remarkable they were by no means the first. Plutarch speaks of them as incredibly expensive, and equal to the magnificence of kings. They contained artificial elevations of ground to a most surprising height, buildings projected into the sea, and vast pieces of water made upon land. It is not improbable from the above account, and from the fact of Lucullus having spent much time in Asia, where he had an opportunity of studying the most splendid constructions of this nature, that the gardens were laid out in the Asiatic style. He acquired the appellation of the Roman Xerxes. Perhaps his gardens bore some resemblance in their arrangement and style to the Babylonian gardens, and thus the epithet would be applicable to the taste, as well as to the size and cost of his works. The Tusculan villa of Cicero, though often

mentioned, is not anywhere described in his works so as to afford an adequate idea of the style in which his grounds and gardens were laid out. There is little to be traced in Virgil. Pines were probably a favourite ornament, and flowers, especially roses, were highly esteemed. The *Pœstan* roses were chiefly valued for their excellent odour; perfumes, indeed, having been always highly valued in warm climates. There appears also to have prevailed among the Romans a piece of luxury which is equally prevalent with ourselves—namely, the forcing of flowers at seasons of the year not suited for their natural bloom; and roses were then the principal flowers upon which we gather from Martial these experiments were made. Pliny tells us that the place of exercise which surrounded his Laurentine villa, used by him as a winter retreat, was bounded by a hedge of box, repaired, where necessary, by rosemary; that there was a vine-walk, and that most of the trees were fig and mulberry. Of his Tuscan villa, the garden forms a considerable part of the description. And in that description what beauty is most lauded? Why, exactly that which was the admiration of this England of ours about 150 years since—box-trees cut into various shapes, monsters, animals, letters, and the name of master and artificer. Thus we see that in an age when architecture displayed all its grandeur, all its purity, and all its taste—when arose Vespasian's amphitheatre, the temple of Peace, Trajan's forum, Domitian's baths, and Adrian's villa, the ruins and vestiges of which still excite our astonishment—a Roman consul, a polished emperor's friend, and a man of taste and literary attainments, delighted in what the English parvenu of to-day would scarcely deign to give a second glance at. All the circumstances of Pliny's summer garden correspond exactly with those formerly laid out on Dutch principles. He talks of slopes, terraces, a wilderness, shrubs methodically trimmed, a marble basin, pipes spouting water, a cascade falling into the basin, bay-trees alternately planted with planes, and a straight walk, from whence issued others, parted off by hedges of box, and apple-trees with busts and obelisks placed between them. There wants nothing but the fringe of a parterre to make a garden

of the time of Trajan serve for a description of one in the reign of our third William. In the paintings found at Herculaneum and Pompeii are a few traces of gardens. They exhibit small, square enclosures, formed by trellis-work and espaliers, and are regularly ornamented with vases, flowers, and figures. Everything symmetrical and appropriate for the narrow spaces allotted to houses in large cities. When the custom of making square gardens enclosed with walls was established to the exclusion of nature and prospect, pomp and solitude combined to call for something that might enrich and enliven the insipid and unanimated enclosure. Fountains first invented for use which grandeur loves to disguise received embellishment from costly marbles, and at last to contradict utility tossed their waste of waters into the air in spouting columns. Art in the hands of uncultured man assisted Nature; but in the hands of ostentatious wealth it became the means of opposing Nature, and the more it succeeded the more the wealthy thought its power was demonstrated. Canals measured by the line were introduced into gardens in lieu of meandering streams, and terraces were raised aloft in opposition to the facile slopes that in Nature imperceptibly unite the valley to the plain. Balustrades defended these precipitate and dangerous elevations, and flights of steps rejoined them to the flat from which the terrace had been dug. Vases and sculptures were added to these unnecessary balconies, and statues furnished the lifeless spot with mimic representations of the excluded sons of man. Thus difficulty and expense were the constituent parts of the sumptuous and selfish solitudes termed gardens some centuries since. Every improvement that was then made was but a step further from Nature. The tricks of waterworks to wet the unwary, and parterres embroidered in patterns like a petticoat, were but the childish endeavours of fashion and novelty to reconcile greatness to what it had surfeited on. To crown these displays of false taste, the shears were applied to the lovely wildness of form with which Nature has distinguished each species of tree and shrub. The venerable oak, the romantic beech, the useful elm, even the aspiring circuit of the lime, the regular round of the



chestnut, were corrected by such fantastic admirers of symmetry. The compass and square were of more use in old plantations than spade and rake. The measured walk imposed an unsatisfying sameness on every royal and noble garden in England—marble seats, arbours, and summer-houses terminated every vista; and symmetry, even where the space was too large to permit its being remarked at one view, was so essential that the poet Pope observed:

Each alley has a brother,  
And half the garden just reflects the other.

By the way, there was a little of affected modesty in Pope's remark when he said that of all his works he was most proud of his garden. And yet it was a singular effort of art and taste to impress so much variety and scenery on that little spot of five acres at Twickenham. The passing through the gloom from the grotto to the opening day, the retiring and again assembling shades so beautifully described, the dusky groves, the larger lawn, and the solemnity of the termination at the cypresses that led to his mother's tomb, were managed with exquisite judgment; and though Lord Peterborough assisted him

To form his quincunx and to rank his vines, those were not the most pleasing portions of his little estate. The garden of the Palace of the Luxembourg in Paris must have possessed a certain charm of its own, the festooning of vines from point to point forming a distinctive feature; in all other respects—long, straight paths, and avenues dotted with nymphs and ogres—it conformed to other old gardens.



## On the Entrenchments on the Yorkshire Wolds.

BY THE REV. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S.

**T**HE beginning of the present century found the larger portion of the high wolds of East Yorkshire still unenclosed. Large tracts of open common, dotted here and there with furze, afforded herbage for cattle, and shelter for

the great bustard, curlew, and thick-knee. Then came the Inclosure Act; then the divine turnip; and soon the wild wastes were turned into profitable sheep-farms, and for many years the "wool paid the rent." All this, however, could not be done without sad destruction to the numberless entrenchments which covered this part of Yorkshire. A few, indeed, have been preserved, where a plantation or a hedge has offered protection, but the greater number have succumbed to the plough, and can only be traced now by artful methods, which for the present we keep concealed from the gaze of the curious.

### CARTOGRAPHY.

*Burton.*—The first person apparently who called attention to a small, but important, portion of the entrenchments in question was John Burton, M.D., of York, a contemporary and friend of Francis Drake, F.R.S., the historian and antiquarian. This gentleman had long been exercised in his mind respecting the lost site of Delgovitia, a Roman station mentioned in the first itinerary of Antonine as on the road between York and Prætorium, and distant 13 Roman miles from Derventio, commonly supposed to be Stamford Bridge. In 1745 he heard that a discovery of Roman tessellated pavement and of other remains had been made at Millington Springs; whereupon, in company with his friend, Mr. Drake, he started off to investigate the matter. Mr. Drake had already fixed upon Londesborough as the site of Delgovitia, but so impressed was he with what he saw at Millington Springs, that he wrote as follows: "The Delgovitia of the Romans in this Country, so long sought after by Camden, and other Writers, as well as myself, is at length discovered so far, that there is no need of any more Conjecture about it."

Having settled this knotty point to their satisfaction, the two friends set to work to examine the entrenchments with which the hills in the neighbourhood are covered, and came to the amusing conclusion that the whole were Roman fortifications, intended to guard the station at Millington. Mr. Drake appears to have been deeply impressed with their appearance. Speaking of Garrowby Hill, he says: "On the Top of this Moun-

tain, as I may well call it, begins a Series of such enormous Works for Fortification, as the like is not to be met with in the whole Island." And in another place: "On the Hills from Vale to Vale, some of which are from 60 to 90 Yards deep, and prodigious steep, are thrown up Works, as Ramparts, 12 Yards broad, and proportionally high, which join in right Angles with the Vallies, and serve as a Barrier everywhere."

Dr. Burton was at the expense of having the whole of them "measured and planned out," and it is remarkable with what extreme accuracy the survey was made, so that his map will be more and more valuable as time goes on, and destroys the vestiges of these prehistoric remains. For that they are prehistoric, and not Roman, is indisputable. General Roy, in his great work on Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain, published in 1793, gives the dimensions of many Roman camps, but the largest of them contains little over 125 acres, whereas Dr. Burton, writing of the entrenchments at Garrowby, Huggate, etc., says: "All these Works inclose 4,185 Acres of Ground; whence it is evident here must have been a large Army." Large indeed! He goes on to say in the next sentence: "You see in several Places where their Tumuli or Barrows were, represented by little green Hills." Unfortunately for his theory, these barrows have all been opened since, and found, in every instance, to contain the remains of persons who used flint weapons only, and who were even unacquainted with the use of bronze.

On the whole, Dr. Burton's map, as a map, is most valuable, but his conclusions are utterly erroneous.

*Knox.*—The next to draw attention to the entrenchments on the wolds was Mr. Robert Knox, of Scarborough. This enthusiastic antiquarian, having been marine surveyor in the East India Company's service, determined to make, in his leisure time, a trigonometrical survey of all the country within 25 miles' radius of Scarborough, and to map down all the ground antiquities. This he accomplished after careful and accurate observation, and published his large map "The Vicinity of Scarborough" in the year 1820. The following year, 1821, he published a reduced map, which was repub-

lished in his work, *Eastern Yorkshire*, 1855. This map embraces both sides of the Great Wold Valley, and traces with great precision the course of all the entrenchments between Flamborough on the east, and Sledmere and Settrington on the west, as then existing. Unfortunately, the author seems to have had peculiar notions about Roman roads. He gives sections of several British entrenchments, consisting of two or three ramparts, 6 feet to 8 feet high, with corresponding ditches, and calls them all Roman roads, e.g., the Argam Dikes, from Rudston to Reighton; the great triple entrenchment from Sledmere to Octon; three entrenchments from Foxholes and High Fordon to Ganton Brow; the Several Dikes from Linton to Sherburn Wold, etc. Of these he writes: "Highly raised Roman roads cross our Wold Hills for many miles in various places;" and again: "The existing roads of the ancient Britons, being only foss-ways, were ill-suited for the superior tactics and mode of warfare practised by the Romans through a country here shagged with heath, and there bristled with furze, brushwood, and thorns; they, therefore, to overlook such hindrances, mostly threw up highly elevated roads on which they might also march in array on vantage ground, and which were both ramparts and roads." As a matter of fact, there are no "highly raised" roads on the wolds at all, though the roads at Garrowby Street and Settrington High Street are slightly raised, and the ramparts to which Captain Knox refers, in the quotations given above, were in all probability the work of ancient British tribes, and not of the Romans.

As in the preceding case, the great value of Captain Knox's map consists in the accurate delineation of entrenchments, many of which have since been utterly destroyed.

*Walker.*—In 1836 Mr. John Walker, of Malton, published a map, with the somewhat eccentric title: "SKETCH of the ANCIENT MILITARY REMAINS on the WESTERN PROMONTORY of the CHILTERN or CHALK RIDGE of the YORKSHIRE WOLDS, or DEIRA, near Birdsall (olim Britesheale), and Settrington (olim Sendriton). Also of the BRIGANTIAN or ROMAN ROADS diverging from MALTON (olim Camulodunum)."

In this map, which reflects much credit on

the author, the entrenchments at Aldro, Birdsell Brow, and Settrington Wold are delineated, and objects of antiquarian interest, over a wide district round Malton, carefully noted. No distinction is drawn between Brigantian and Roman roads, and we are invited to infer that the Romans simply used and improved such tracks as they found ready to hand. On a hard chalk subsoil this was possibly the case.

According to Mr. Walker, Filey Bay is the Sinus Salutaris of Ptolemy. Flamborough Head represents Ocelum Promontorium, whilst Patrington is the site of the lost Prætorium.

The plan of Aldro, which at first sight seems puzzling, from omitting some entrenchments which can still be easily traced, is really important as containing others which have since been destroyed, and of which no record would otherwise have been preserved. We cannot say quite so much of the plan of the entrenchments on Settrington Wold. There is certainly some confusion here, and that Mr. Walker's researches were challenged is evident from the publication of a rival map by the next author.

*Todd.*—In 1844 the then rector of Settrington, Archdeacon Todd, F.A.S., published a map entitled "Military Remains on Settrington Wold, copied from an old sketch," in which the entrenchments on either side of the High Street are very accurately laid down, more so, indeed, than in Mr. Walker's map, which was dedicated to the said rector. In fact, we can here recognise a generous rivalry between two gentlemen of kindred tastes, and picture a disputation in which the rector appears to have the best of it.

*Newton.*—In 1846, Mr. (now Sir Charles) Newton published a map of British and Roman Yorkshire, in which he closely followed Captain Knox as regards the portion round Scarborough. In this map the sites of British and Roman remains are clearly indicated, but the entrenchments on the wolds are not shown, except so far as some of them may be supposed to coincide with Roman roads.

It must be borne in mind (1) that no investigation into the date and use of the entrenchments can be even approximately

complete without taking into consideration the course of known ancient roads, and the principal points at which they aimed, because various writers have confused the entrenchments of the British with the roads of the Romans; and (2) that the direction of the Roman road from York to the east coast, mentioned in the first iter of Antonine, has never yet been clearly established, so that the stations mentioned on it, Derventio, Delgovitia, and Prætorium, are still a matter of conjecture, though undoubtedly in the East Riding.

*Wright, Phillips.*—In 1852, Wright in his *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, and Phillips in his *Yorkshire*, published maps, both giving alternative routes for the above-mentioned lost Roman road, one following a line of entrenchments from Garrowby Hill to Flamborough, or Speeton; the other pointing to Brough on the Humber, following the western margin of the wolds. Phillips gives also a sketch of the entrenchments at Aldro, "Earthworks near Acklam," which is both defective and erroneous, and shows that he could have made but little personal investigation of the district.

So far we have seen that the four earlier cartographers, Burton, Knox, Walker and Todd, dealt specifically with the entrenchments on the wolds in certain limited areas, whilst the maps of the three later, Newton, Wright and Phillips, gave the whole county, and were chiefly concerned with the direction of the Roman roads.

*Ordnance Survey.*—Then followed the Ordnance Survey (the maps of this district being published in 1854), one of the most important works ever carried out, which recorded the position of such entrenchments only and tumuli as were obvious to the eye. For it was no part of the duty of the officers to attempt to restore what had been obliterated by the plough, though in lapse of time many such obliterations had taken place. For instance, the writer knows of the existence of over thirty tumuli in a small area where the Ordnance Survey only mapped three. So there was plenty of work left for what may be called private enterprise, and for the next thirty years the work of investigation was being silently, though surely, carried on. During the greater part of this

time two enthusiastic antiquarians, the Messrs. Mortimer, of Fimber, were busily engaged in tracing and mapping down every vestige of ancient remains, whether tumuli, trackways, entrenchments, or pit-dwellings, in the north-western area of the wolds, whilst the writer, the vicar of the parish, in hearty sympathy with them, was following up their researches on a still wider basis.

*Pitt-Rivers.*—We come now to an important paper "On the Earthworks of the Yorkshire Wolds," by Major-General Pitt-Rivers, read by him at the meeting of the British Association at York in 1881, and published, with a map, in the journal of the *Anthropological Society*, May, 1882. The dikes, or entrenchments, are coloured red, and are limited to a comparatively small area, so far as regards the wolds, namely, to the line of hills on each side of the Great Wold Valley, called *par excellence* "The Dale," which runs from Duggleby to Bridlington. The entrenchments elsewhere on the wolds are far more numerous, and some more important; however, the above may be taken as fairly typical of the rest.

The so-called Danes' Dike across Flamborough Head, which formed the principal object of the General's explorations, is a work *per se*; we must go out of Yorkshire to find anything approaching it in massive grandeur. One great advantage in the paper before us consists in the fact that we have here, for the first time, expressed the opinion of an expert respecting the entrenchments on the wolds from a military point of view. All previous observers have been civilians. The conclusions arrived at by the author will be stated when we come to discuss the age and purpose of the numerous earthworks still surviving.

*R. Mortimer.*—Mr. R. Mortimer did a good service to students of archæology when, in 1886, he published his map entitled "A Restoration of the Ancient British Intrenchments and Tumuli" in the neighbourhood of his native village, Fimber. The word "restoration" gives a key to the whole. By careful and patient observation, extended over a long series of years, he was able to trace out a number of missing links, which, owing to the cultivation of the once-open "fields," or downs, had been levelled by the plough; and these he has reproduced in his

excellent map, which is an epitome of a wider district. As yet he has not published his views respecting them, but doubtless they will be forthcoming in time, and will be looked forward to with interest.

*Cole.*—The next contribution on the subject under review was from the pen of the present writer, published, with a map, in the Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society for 1889, under the head of "Ancient Entrenchments near Wetwang," supplementary to the paper of Major-General Pitt-Rivers, and embracing the district extending to the western extremity of the wolds. In this map the dales, with their numerous ramifying branches, are clearly shown; and the character of the dikes, whether single, double, or more, and their position, whether on the dale sides or across the high ground intervening, are delineated by dark lines which instantly catch the eye, and may be of use to future inquirers.

*J. R. Mortimer.*—Lastly, in a paper published in the Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society for 1890, "On the Pre-History of the Village of Fimber," Mr. J. R. Mortimer, who for the last thirty years has devoted his spare time to the investigation of the tumuli and other ground antiquities of the wolds in the district extending from Driffeld to Acklam Brow, described, with map and sections, certain "hollow ways" in the vicinity of Fimber which had hitherto been classed under the general head of entrenchments, claiming for them a higher antiquity than the raised mounds, or entrenchments proper.

(To be continued.)



## Cinerary Urn and Incense Cup, Stanton Moor, Derbyshire.

By JOHN WARD.



MENTION was made in the June number of this magazine, of the discovery of a cinerary urn and so-called "incense cup" on Stanton Moor, a district abounding in prehistoric remains, situated midway between Matlock Bath and Bakewell, Derbyshire. I am now



able to give full particulars of the "find," which was a most interesting one in its way. The discovery was made a few months ago by some labourers in the process of quarrying, from whose hands the vessels received rough usage; but thanks to the antiquarian zeal of a neighbouring farmer, Mr. Joseph Heathcote, they were speedily rescued, and they now remain in his possession.

The cup was within the urn, and, so far as can be learned, it was empty, and rested upon the deposit of burnt bones, the whole being buried immediately below the surface and

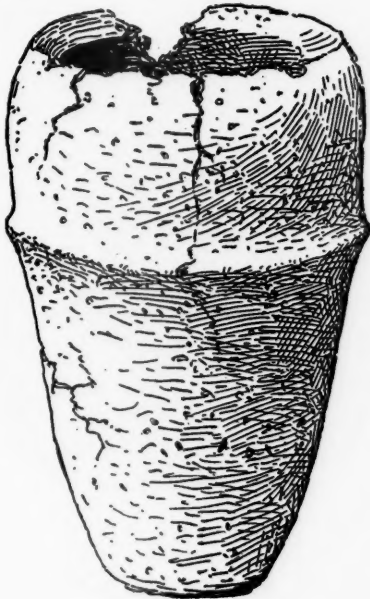


FIG. 1.

protected only with a cover-stone—a piece of the thin flag-stones that abound on the moor. No mound marked the spot, nor did there seem to be any traces of one. The urn (see Fig. 1) is a typical Bronze-age one, and more straight-sided, or flower-pot-shaped than is usual in this part of the country, although Bateman (*Ten Years' Diggings*) had precisely the same to say of several urns he found on this moor in 1852. It is 14 inches high and 10 inches across the mouth; the clay is even in texture and well moulded (hand-made, of course), and the

surface is smooth and of a dull red-yellow colour. It was more than half full of burnt bones, but contained no other object of interest beyond the "incense cup." This cup (see Fig. 2), or more correctly, vase, is of similar clay, but finer; and it is more carefully made and shaped, indeed, it is difficult to realize that it was not fashioned on the wheel. It is 2 inches high and 2½ inches in diameter at the mouth. The sides, both externally and internally, are vertical from the middle upwards, while below, the vessel is bevelled off to a small flat bottom. The vertical portion is ornamented with incised lines disposed as a band of zigzags, five lines abreast and confined between two double rules of lines, the intervening triangular spaces being perforated. These vases are usually perforated with two or more small holes, but



FIG. 2.

this is the only example, so far as I am aware, of a Derbyshire "incense cup" in which the perforations form part of the decorative scheme. I may add that I have never before seen a piece of prehistoric pottery so perfectly shaped and executed, and it would certainly tax the skill of anyone to copy it by hand.

The number of prehistoric burial-places (chiefly barrows) that have been opened and recorded within the last century, in the Peak of Derbyshire and the adjacent parts of Staffordshire, is nearly 400, and these comprise some 600 or more distinct interments. These interments extend in time from the period of Neolithic civilization to the dawn of Anglo-Saxon Christianity. It must not, however, be supposed that the interments of different ages are evenly intermixed in

this region, or of necessity intermixed at all. Stanton Moor is an example to the point: numerous prehistoric interments have been brought to light in the vicinity, but in every case, so far as recorded, the interment has been after cremation, and usually the burnt bones have been inurned. Much the same may be said of Eyam, Abney, and Offerton moors a few miles further north, and beyond, to the borders of Yorkshire, except that the urned burials are proportionately fewer. Fully one-third of the above-mentioned 600 interments were after cremation, and of these, not less than seventy were inurned, the majority being located in the above districts. Among these inurned interments were distributed eleven "incense cups," of which no less than *five* (including the recently discovered one) were found on Stanton Moor, and *two* in the immediate vicinity.

Another peculiarity is worth noticing: I do not know whether it has been observed elsewhere. In both the Stanton and the Eyam districts the burials after cremation are associated with *small* barrows, and it is very doubtful whether a mound was always thrown up over the grave. Our present case is an example to the point, and several other urns previously found on this moor were without mounds. On the other hand, small circles of earth and standing stones are, or rather were, extremely common in these districts. Many still remain, as the well-known "Nine Ladies" on Stanton Moor, and a larger circle on Eyam Moor, but more have been destroyed in recent times; half a century ago no less than thirteen could be seen on the latter moor, and six on the former. A further peculiarity has been observed with regard to Stanton Moor. On several occasions three urns have been found triangularly grouped together.

Since writing the above, Mr. Heathcote has informed me that another urn and "incense cup"—the "old man's snuff-box," as the quarrymen described it—have been found close by the spot where the above were discovered. Unfortunately these were completely broken up by these men as soon as it was found; but Mr. Heathcote has promised to visit the place at once and collect the fragments. The cup was within the urn, as before.

## The King's Confessors.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

**I**N the year 1221 Henry III. went, with his royal court, to Oxford, to celebrate the festivity of Christmas, and there, for the first time, he met with the Friar-Preachers of St. Dominic, who had come hither, in the preceding August, to establish their Order in England, and to teach and preach throughout the land. He was at once captivated with their learning, evangelical piety and zeal, encouraged them to go on, and promised them aid in all that was fit and proper. It was at his appointment that they settled in the Jewry at Oxford, and began their labours by trying to induce the Jews to embrace Christianity. Ever afterwards he redeemed his word by showing them great favour in founding, and assisting to establish, many convents in various parts of the kingdom, and attaching some as preachers and chaplains to the royal household. It was F. Robert Bacon who, in 1233, prevailed on the king to dismiss those unworthy and pernicious Poitevins and foreigners, who had been placed in all the great posts of state; and in the following year, while the court was at Winchester, another friar preached before the king and great barons of the realm in favour of the crusade, and thereupon Richard the king's brother, Gilbert the earl-marshal, and many other nobles took the Cross. At court the friars were treated as were the rest of the domestic attendants. They were provided with everything out of the royal purse, as occasions required, in clothing, washing, and mending, in bed and bedding, and even in trifling articles of necessity or convenience. The only difference appears to have been that they had their own cook, probably on account of their rigid abstinence from flesh meat, and took their humble meals apart from the rich viands and prolonged revelry which marked the royal table, confining themselves to an apartment which was at once refectory and dormitory, with a small oratory attached. The friars, too, had their own palfreys and stable garçons. At the solicitation of the king Pope Innocent IV. gave permission, April 30, 1250, to

the Friar Preachers and Minors, whom the king was taking with him over sea, to ride on horseback as often as necessary, notwithstanding the statute of their Orders to the contrary. In 1256 Henry III. chose a Friar-Preacher for his own familiar confessor, and for 144 years the royal conscience was at least ostensibly under the guidance of a Dominican friar, till the throne was wrested from the Plantagenet race and House of Anjou, and transferred to the House of Lancaster. Even after that political revolution religious of the same Order were called to the onerous charge.

#### F. JOHN DE DERLINGTON.

F. John de Derlington studied in his own country, and at the celebrated convent of St. Jacques at Paris, where he graduated as D.D. in the University. He soon earned a good reputation as a biblical scholar and theologian, being one of the three English Dominicans who first compiled the *Concordantie Magnæ Bibliorum Sacrorum* as it now stands, wrote *Disceptationes Scholasticæ*, and left for posterity *Sermones* addressed to clergy and people. He was the Prior of Holborn before 1255, and still in office in 1262. When the popular mind was stirred up to rage in 1255, in consequence of the crucifixion of the young Hugh of Lincoln by a few fanatic Jews, he pleaded the cause of the guiltless Israelites, and thereby drew down upon himself and his community so much anger that the people withdrew their wonted alms, and for three days the friars had not even bread to eat; but even now such was his influence at court that he obtained, January 10, 1255-56, a pardon and liberation from the Tower of London for one John, a Jew, who had been implicated in the murder, but became a convert.

Shortly after, Henry III. appointed him to be his confessor, for, as Matthew Paris says, he stood in need of grave counsel and spiritual comfort. As Derlington excelled in literature, so, too, he was well gifted in counsel for affairs of state. The king purchased for him and companion, May 1, 1256, three palfreys, with saddles, besides cloth and other necessities previously ordered to the amount of £4 3s. 3d.; and gave him, on the 26th, fifteen marks to buy a certain writing. But

some time after 1261 he appears to have withdrawn to his convent and priorial duties, for the king wrote, September 11, 1265, to F. Robert de Kilwardby, provincial, requesting him to enjoin F. John de Derlington, who had been serviceable in former affairs, again to render his advice and assistance. The behest of the sovereign was promptly obeyed. Derlington obtained, November 20 of the same year, the royal licence for the erection of a convent of his Order at Bam-borough, and November 26 the king's grant of a messuage for his brethren at Ipswich. In 1266 he solicited a pardon, which was granted, September 11, for Gerard Troffin and Peter de Faucumberg, who had been arraigned for a manslaughter; and in 1268 the bailiffs of London purchased something for him by royal precept, and the barons of the exchequer were enjoined, July 22, to allow to them the ten marks which they had thus expended.

On the accession of Edward I. to the throne in 1272, F. John de Derlington was still continued in the office of king's confessor. In the same year he was one of the witnesses in St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, December 12, to the protest made on the part of the crown, in defence of ecclesiastical rights and privileges, on the election of Kilwardby to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He was commissioned along with the archbishop and the provincial of the Order by Pope Gregory X., December 21, 1274, to organize the Monastery of Sandleforth, of the Order of Font Evraud, founded by Matilda de Clare, Countess of Gloucester and Hereford, by whose request the appointment was made.

In 1274 the Œcumenical Council of Lyons decreed that the tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices and foundations (except orphanages and hospitals) should be dedicated for six years to the recovery of the Holy Land from the Saracens. In 1276 Derlington was made collector-apostolic of the tenths for England by Innocent V., and continued in the pontificates of Adrian V., John XXI., Nicholas III., and Martin IV. Edward I. thought of making a second expedition to Jerusalem, to re-establish the affairs of the Christians in Palestine; and in 1278 sent Derlington, as head of an embassy, to Nicholas III. to ar-

range matters concerning this crusade. The pope consented, August 1, to grant certain tenths conditionally to the king, and February 13 following, regulated the collection which was deputed to Derlington and Raymund de Nogeris, a papal chaplain. In the following year this pope, finding it agreeable to the King of England, promoted the royal confessor to the archbishopric of Dublin, which had been vacant for eight years. As archbishop-elect Darlington took the oath of fealty to the king, April 27; had restitution of the temporalities next day; and received consecration, August 27, at Waltham, from the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, and Exeter. As he had received letters of safe-conduct, April 23, 1279, enduring for two years, for going abroad, it is probable that he now paid his visit to the Threshold of the Apostles; but in April, 1281, again in England, he was aiding in the foundation of the new convent of his Order in London, near Ludgate. He still collected the tenths for the crusade, and was about to journey, it is said, towards Ireland, to take up the government of his see, when he was suddenly cut off by death, March 28, 1284, in London, and was buried in the choir of the Friar-Preachers' church there.

#### F. WALTER DE WINTERBOURNE.

This friar is said to have been born in the diocese of Salisbury, and certainly there are fourteen small parishes in the counties of Wilts and Dorset, from one of which he might have taken his surname. Entering the Order of Friar-Preachers, he graduated as D.D., became noted as a poet, philosopher, and theologian, and wrote *Commentarii in IV. Sententiarum Libros*, by some called a *Summa Theologica*; an *Opusculum de Peccato Originali*, probably a part of the first work; *Questiones Theologicae*, or *Quodlibeta*; and *Sermones* delivered to the clergy, before the king, and to the people. His fair fame reached Edward I., who made him his confessor and counsellor. He became established in the royal court in the year 1282, and August 5 received the sum of 13s. 4d. for going, with his companion Friar-Preachers, to *Pauntacoys*, and was soon established in his charge. Whilst he was with the king in Guienne, in 1289, he and

his companion, F. Robert de Chelmsford, were for four days out of the court, attending *apud Nugerem* on Alban, the king's page, who lay sick, for which, and for new boots to both of them, 10s. 4d. was paid within the week of March 25, as was 8s. 8d., June 14, for cutting out their summer garments, and for some small necessities. With the king he had returned to England, March 14, and being at Melford, August 21, he received royal alms for his brethren at Chelmsford and Sudbury, and October 29 60s. to buy a missal. In November he and his companion tarried in London for four days after the king had left, and had 6s. 8d. for their personal expenses during the time, paid through their garçon John de Ledes, and 6d. for winter-shoes and other necessities. For the works of the new church of the Order at Ludgate, London, he received the king's munificence in 1289, 1290, and 1291. To him was given, April 27, 1295, a cloth of gold to replace one laid over the body of Henry de Bernham, by the Friar-Preachers of Chester, out of their own store. Being at Harwich, the king left him there for twelve days with F. Robert, confessor of Prince Edward and their companions, whilst he abode at the manor of William Fraunk outside Harwich, and at Walton and Belasise; and when they came together at Castle Acre, January 28, 1296-7, the king paid Winterbourne, through his companion, now F. John de Wrotham, the 28s. 7d. for diet in bread, beer, fish, and eggs, which would have been provided in the court. For going on the king's affairs to the Countess of Gloucester in Wales, in 1297, setting out February 8, and returning April 13, he was paid, July 13, £8 2s. 5d. through Wrotham for the expenses; in the same year he received, June 21, the state-pensions granted to the Friar-Preachers of Oxford and Cambridge; and at Winchelsea, between August 12 and 20, he carried the alms of 11s. 5d. from the king to F. Walter de Glemmesford, to pay for various medicines provided in his infirmities. In 1299 he was with the king in the expedition into Scotland, receiving in advance, November 30, through Thomas his cook, 30s. for the journey from York to the court; December 15 carried some royal alms to the Friar-Preachers of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and on the 18th and 27th to the



Friar-Minors of Berwick-on-Tweed and Friar-Preachers there. His expenses (paid March 28, 1300) for his abode at York, joining the king at Berwick-on-Tweed, and staying in London, for thirty days altogether, in November, December, January, and February, whilst the king was at Windsor, came to 72s. 3½d. in bread, wine, beer, fish, for himself and company; and hay, oats, farriery, litter, for his horses, and other requirements. His black horse was sold, March 27, 1300, for six marks, and a dapple horse was bought instead for £6 13s. 4d.; and some little time after, the horses belonging to him and his companion were re-shod, when twenty-four horse-shoes and 100 nails were supplied. As to the personal expenses of the confessor and his companion (Wrotham), he had, for small necessities, 4s. May 11, at Bury St. Edmunds; on the 21st, 3s. 5d. at Spalding; May 28, 14s. 4d.; June 1, 13s. 4d. through Thomas his cook; and July 2 or 3, 6s. 8d. for sewing cloth, and for washing, to that date. In 1301 he was at Nettleham with the king, January 24, 30; and Thomas his garçon received, on the 24th, some royal alms for the Friar-Preachers of Stamford, and on the 27th some for those of Lincoln; March 12 he was at Northampton; and May 14, 16s. was laid out in providing two saddles for him and his companion. The following year saw him, in the royal company, July 18, at Westminster, and October 5, at Canterbury; and in December he had a writ to the clerk of the wardrobe to provide him and his companion with their usual winter clothing, and housings for their horses, and clothing for his clerk of the chamber and his cook. In 1303, when the king departed for Scotland, the confessor was allowed to tarry behind at London for nine weeks, and received for his expenses, till he rejoined the court in the north, 40s. through Wrotham, 3s. January 21 at Guildford, 100s. January 27 at London, and 100s. March 24 at Westminster. He and his companion were at Kingston, January 27, and stayed in London for sixty-three days from January 23 to March 25. Then they set out for Scotland with a *biga* to help them with their chattels and provender, and journeyed about twenty miles a day. They were at Ware, March 26; Baldock, March 27; Bedford, March 28;

Thrapston, March 29; Stamford, March 30 to April 1; *Crokeston*, April 2; *Wytheton*, April 15; Barton, April 16; then passed over the Humber to Beverley, where they stayed from April 17 to 19; and so to *Donmere*, and to the court. The outlay for their maintenance, from January 27 to April 19, well illustrates the friars' frugal fare. There are no items from April 3 to 14, and those days were probably spent at some hospitable mansion; but without going into daily details, the following sums were spent: bread, 16s. 11½d.; fish £3 11s. 6½d.; beer, and in London only wine, 6s. 8d.; fuel, 1s. 6d.; candles, 1s. 5d.; litter, 2s. 2d.; hay, 2s. 6d.; oats, 5s. 10½d.; farriery, 1s. 1d.; hire of a horse at Thrapston, 8d.; saddle-mending, 3½d.; passage of the Humber 3d.; at Beverley many little expenses, viz., 11s. 8d. for preparing woollen cloth and linen and socks; 18s. 11d. for a tent made for the horses, and cord and string, 2s. 1d.; for two barrels, 3s.; for axes and sickles, etc., 3s. 2d.; for horse girths and halters, 3s.; for a leather bag, 8d., laid out "in grose" 3s. 3d. for a platter and brass cruet. In Scotland 3s. 9d. for ironwork, etc., to the vehicle; 18d. for a cap; and 4s. for bread and beer closes the account. The whole journey cost £8 7s. 3d., but is put down at £8 10s., 2s. 9d. being unaccounted for, so that there still remained 73s. of what had been advanced. He sent into England, with letters of state, his garçon, who, January 1, 1303-4, had 12d. given him in aid of his expenses; and at Dunfermline, January 29, he had 73s. advanced to meet some outlays for himself and his companion.

In a consistory held December 18, 1303, Benedict XI. raised F. William de Macclesfield, of the convent of Chester, to the dignity of cardinal-priest of Santa Sabina. But this eminent and learned Friar-Priester had died, about the previous August, at Canterbury, in returning from the general chapter of his Order assembled, in May, at Besançon, wherein he appears to have acted both as a definitor for England and as the ambassador of Edward I. Immediately the pope heard that the honour thus conferred had been frustrated, he granted the request of Edward I., by promoting F. Walter de Winterbourne, February 21, 1303-4, to the

vacant title of the Aventine Hill. The dean of the Sacred College was commissioned to carry the news of the appointment to the English court, and proceeded into Scotland, where Edward I., at St. Andrews, April 4, wrote to Cardinal Prato, apostolic legate, begging him to thank the sovereign pontiff for the good affection which he had thus shown towards himself and his kingdom, as he meant more fully to do by a special embassy. At Stirling the king, May 25, presented to Giovanni de Cosiène, the pope's nephew, who had brought the cardinal-elect his bull of dignity, a silver goblet weighing 12 marks 2 oz., and worth £118 13s. 6d.; and June 22, to the cardinal-elect, a ring of gold set with balass rubies, which had belonged to Geoffrey, late Bishop of Worcester, and April 21 had been deposited in the royal wardrobe. Winterbourne still continued to be confessor for some time, and at Stirling had loans of 10 marks, May 27, and £10, June 26, to meet current necessities; and there received, to the end of the year, the usual supply of tapestry, mattresses, counterpanes, bedcurtains, towels, clothing even to breeches, and altar-coverings below and above.

About this time some ecclesiastical ornaments were restored to the king through the cardinal and Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and were inspected by them ("in occulto secretissimo") with the utmost secrecy. The articles were as follows: a raised image of the Blessed Virgin, silver-gilt, without foot or stand, set with stones of a moderate value, and with a little crown of silver filled with stones; weight, 25s.: a cross of two plates, one plate gold, with a crucifix and several precious stones; weight, 44s. 6d.: the other a silver plate with a crucifix chased on it, and full of the bone-relics of saints, the name of each being graved; weight, 54s. 7d.: and a silver-gilt foot, with branches for the images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Evangelist (both lost); weight, 4 marks 5d.; another cross of crystal, with the images of the Blessed Virgin, St. John, and an angel, a silver-gilt foot and precious stones in it; weight, 19s. 2d.: a silver chalice gilt within with a paten not gilt; weight, 39s. 7d.: two silver feet for cups, the greater one gilt, and weighing 21s. 4d., the lesser one also gilt; weight, 21s. 4d.

All these articles were placed in a canvas pocket, and sealed in five places with the cardinal's seal, in three places with the bishop's seal, and then deposited with the inventory in the king's wardrobe.

The new cardinal prepared for his journey into Italy, and had letters of safe-conduct, dated at Stirling, June 15, to proceed to the Roman court; and at Jedburgh, on the 28th, letters of commendation were written to the sovereign pontiff for himself, F. Thomas Jorz, Otho de Grandison, and F. John de Wrotham, as ambassadors; whilst, at the same time, a letter to the pope explained how the cardinal had been delayed, as his presence could not be dispensed with in arduous affairs of state. Still he was detained at the English court: Benedict XI. died July 7, and August 23 the king again wrote, explaining the causes of delay. At length the cardinal started for Italy, and reached Perugia November 28, where the pontifical court was then abiding. He was hailed with great enthusiasm by the citizens, who went out to meet him, and led him into the city. He was received with honour and favour by the cardinals, who were sitting in conclave for the choice of another pope; and December 1 he proceeded to the elective scrutiny. He eventually concurred in the choice, June 5, 1305, of Bertrand de Got, who became Clement V. Bertrand was not in the conclave, and Cardinal Walter de Winterbourne, along with Cardinal Nicholas de Prato, also a Dominican, was commissioned by the cardinals to proceed into France and announce the election to him. He had reached Genoa when, on account of the great summer heats and his octogenarian infirmities, he died September 25, leaving his companion to execute the commission alone, having received from him the last rites of religion. On the day following he was honourably buried in the convent of his Order at Genoa, but in accordance with his last request his body was carried into England, and laid in the church of the Blackfriars of London. Edward I. could not have received the news of his death, October 12 following, when, at Westminster, he wrote letters to him in behalf of Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, who was sent to expedite some affairs at the Roman Court.

## F. LUKE DE WODEFORD.

In 1304 F. Luke de Wodeford became the king's confessor. In November, being with the court at Brustwick, he received, on the 7th, some royal alms for his brethren of Beverley. He and his companion had the usual allowance of bedding and clothing, the yearly gift of cloth being, for winter, 11 ells of black for cappas, 11 ells of white for tunics and scapulars; in summer, 12 ells of black for cappas, and 12½ ells of white for tunics and scapulars; 12 ells of black for riding cappas closed within, 4 ells of white for hose, 6 ells of white for *langella*, and 12 ells of linen for breeches. William de Staundone his cook, and two other garçons, had money for their clothing too. In 1305, with the king in London, he received, May 6 and 10, the king's alms for the Friar-Preachers of the city. November 10 he was at Chertsey, when William de North (here called his cook) had 18d. for the carriage of his harness; and at Wallingford, on the 14th, 2s. 9d. was paid for making up his clothing and for boots, and early in January following an alms of twelve marks was given him to buy a sumpter-horse from Sir P. de Colingborne at Kingston, in Dorset. For him and his companion were bought, June 6, 1306, two caps for 2s. 2d.; and on the 20th two palfreys for 29 marks. About the end of November he was at Lanercost with the king, who lodged there with his military tenants and troops in temporarily-erected chambers. The cost of putting up the chamber of the confessor and his companion amounted to 9s. 7d., as follows: carrying the timber, 7d.; wattling the chamber and yard, 16d.; roofing (4 days' work), 8d.; three assistants of the roofers, for the four days, 18d.; two *daubers*, for four days, 2s.; six men helping them, for two days, 2s.; making doors and windows, 9d.; boarding, 6d.; and nails, 3d. He was one of the four executors of the will of Edward I., the others being Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; Henry de Blunteston, and Robert de Cotingham.

On the death of Edward I. F. Luke de Wodeford went to Oxford, where, as D.D., he taught in his convent schools, and in 1313 took a leading part in the great controversy respecting privileges between his brethren and the University of Oxford. In 1316 he

was summoned to the court again, being appointed confessor to Edward II. In May, 1318, he secured, on the 24th, the confirmation of some royal grants to the Friar-Preachers of Oxford. But in 1319 he was allowed to resign his onerous office on account of weak health, and July 12 had a life-pension of £10 a year, his clothing and bedding being also continued to him out of the royal wardrobe. He withdrew into the Convent of London, whence, in 1323, he retired to King's Langley, and amidst his brethren there he probably died, his annuity being paid to him for the last time January 20, 1327-8, and his last receipt for 6 ells of black cloth and 6 ells of white being given May 20 following, when he used a small vesica-shaped seal bearing a full figure, nimbed and holding a book, under a canopy, but without any lettering. Certainly the pension was not renewed to him under Edward III., and his name disappears from the records.

## F. JOHN DE LENHAM.

F. John de Lenham was confessor of the Prince of Wales, in which charge he continued after the prince had ascended the throne as Edward II. He first comes into notice June 7, 1301, when 20s. was advanced for him and his companion to proceed to Durham, and await the king there. His companion was F. John de Warfeld, and his garçon, Thomas Holbode. In January, 1302-3 they received 5s. for journeying, by the prince's leave, from Warnehorne, to abide some days in London. In the prince's household both of them were provided with food, clothing from cap to boot, and bedding, even to making, washing, and mending. He was at London in March, 1302-3, and Stirling about November following. When Elizabeth, Countess of Hereford, daughter of Edward I. went from Stirling, July 27, 1304, to pass through her accouchement at Knaresborough, he accompanied her, and in *August* (?) she paid his expenses for going from Knaresborough to King's Langley, his convent. He was one of the witnesses, September 29, 1307, at the Priory of Lenton, when his fellow-religious, F. Walter de Jorz, renounced those clauses of the bull of his election to the archbishopric of Armagh, which, as to temporalities, were deemed to be prejudicial to

the rights of the crown. Six silver spoons were bought for him and his companion, October 24, 1307, and cost 7s.; about July, 1309, £6 was given him for going from the court on the king's affairs; at Westminster, November 13, 1310, 20s. was given him for his expenses between King's Langley and London, on business for the king; and he was at Berwick-on-Tweed, December 4 following, when he had 11s. for cutting out and sewing two cappas and tunics, for himself and companion, and for other necessities.

On the death of Cardinal Thomas Jorz, December 13, 1310, Edward II. solicited Clement V., February 15 following, that F. John de Lenham might receive the vacant dignity. Again he urged the matter on his holiness, July 20, that his confessor or some other Englishman should be invested with the purple, and at the same time endeavoured to enlist in his favour four French and three Italian cardinals, whom he addressed as his very dear friends: Arnaud de Pelegrue, cardinal-deacon of S. Maria in Portico; Bertrand des Borges, cardinal-priest of SS. Giovanni e Paolo; Pietro Colonna, cardinal-deacon of S. Eustachio; Raimond de Fargis, cardinal-deacon of S. Maria la Nuova; Guglielmo le Long, cardinal-deacon of S. Nicola in Carcere; Francisco Cajetano, cardinal-deacon of S. Maria in Cosmedin; and Arnaud de Canteloup, cardinal-priest of S. Marcello. But the English nomination was ineffectual; for Arnaud Felquier, archbishop of Arles, received the vacant title of St. Sabina.

Continuing in the service of the king, and without any other dignity to the close of his life, F. John de Lenham received, May 28, 1311, 7s. for sewing his cloth; September 25, 5s. for shoes, at London; December 28, 5s.; March 4, 1312, at York, and May 26, 3s., all three sums also for shoes. The royal pension to King's Langley was received through him, November 9, 1311; and the gift for the Provincial Chapter of the Order held at Chester, July 15, 1312. A bay horse was purchased for 10 marks, July 17, 1312, to carry his trappings; and for him and his companion 14s. was paid, May 11, 1313, for two big coffers, "pro victualibus eorundem imponendis et cariadis"; and May 15, 24s. for two riding-saddles. In June, Holebode

still was in his service. At Windsor, February 28, 1312-13, he received the royal grant of a tenement for his convent of London. In 1314, in June and July, he remained in London, whilst the court was absent; and on the 23rd had £9 for buying a horse for himself, and 60s. for going from London to meet the king at York. Besides being confessor he was one of the king's council of state, till about the beginning of October, 1315, when he quitted the court, and retired into the cloister of his convent at London. Five ells of cloth were given him about the end of April, 1316, to provide himself with a cappa for Pentecost, and he had a pension of 40s. a month allowed him from October 7, 1315, which was paid to him for the last time August 30, in the following year, soon after which probably he closed his life. To him F. Nicholas Trivet dedicated his treatise *In Declamationes Senecæ*, written about the year 1307.

(To be continued.)



## A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 79, vol. xxii.)

### COUNTY OF ESSEX.

- Golde angar.  
(*Ex. Q. R. Auct. Misc. Ch. Gds.*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ .)
- Wevenho.  
(*Ibid.*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ .)
- Moche Tey.  
(*Ibid.*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ .)
- Sandon.  
(*Ibid.*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ .)
- Mysteley.  
(*Ibid.*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ .)
- Feryng.  
(*Ibid.*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ .)
- Havering Liberty.  
Hornchurch.  
Romford.  
(*Ibid.*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ .)



COUNTY OF ESSEX (*continued*).

Alvythley.  
Chelderich.  
Cranham.  
Raynham.  
Southweld alias Brentwood.  
Styfford.  
Grace Thurrocke.  
West Thork.  
Upminster.  
Lyttel Warlegh.  
Myche Warley.  
Wenyngton.  
Northwokenton.  
Southwokingdon.

Sums total for Hundred of Chafforde.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Aldham.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Aldham.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Muche Horkesley.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Messeng.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Feryng.

(*Ibid.*, 27.)

Dedham.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Colne Engeyn.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Pontisbright.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Patteswyke.

(*Ibid.*, 27.)

Moche Bently.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

1. Liegh.
2. South Fainbryge.
3. Hoclyff.
6. Cannondon.
12. Barlyng.
14. Raworeth.
15. Asshenden.
16. Estwood.
17. Foulnes.
18. Hakwell.
19. Hadlegh Castell.
21. [Pacleasham ?].
22. Prytwell.
23. Raylegh.
24. Rocheford.
25. Shoplond.
26. Southchurche.
27. Stambrydge Magna.
28. Stambryge parva.
30. Northe Subury.
31. Sowt Subury.
32. Sutton Magna.

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COUNTY OF ESSEX (*continued*).

33. Wakeryng Parva.
34. Wakerynge Magna.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Dovercourt.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

1. Stanford Ryvers.
2. High Laver.
3. Mawdelyn Laver.
4. Morton.
5. Bobyngworthe.
6. Abbas Rodyng.
7. Keldon.
8. Lyttell Laver.
9. Shelley.
10. Chyggwell.
11. Lamborne.
12. Thaydon Boyes.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

1. Lyndesell.

2. Chickney (?).

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

1. Maldon Omnium Sanctorum.
2. St. Peter's in Maldon.
3. Maldon Sanctæ Mariæ.
4. Mondon.
5. Lachingdon.
6. Lawlyng.
7. Maylond.
8. Steple.
9. Seint Lawrence.
10. Bradwell next the See.
11. Tillingham.
12. Denge.
13. Aschyldham.
14. Southmynster.
15. Burnham Parysh.
16. Cryxhe.
17. Althorne.
18. North Fambridg.
19. Stowe Marys.
20. Cold Norton.
21. Purleigh.
22. Haylsieghe.
23. Wodham Mortymer.
24. Woodham Water.

(*Ibid.*, 27.)

Chiche.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Chiche Osithe.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Littell Hollande.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Little Oakley.

(*Ibid.*, 27.)

Thoryngton.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Heybrige.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Langford.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

K

COUNTY OF ESSEX (*continued*).

Tolleshunt Darcy.  
(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Tolleshunt Knyghtes.  
(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Lytill Totham.  
Tollesbury.  
(*Ibid.*, 27.)

Tollesbury.  
(*Ibid.*, 27a.)

Muche Tottham.  
(*Ibid.*, 28.)

Tolleshunt Major.  
(*Ibid.*, 28.)

1. Leighton.
2. Parva Illeford.
3. Wanstede.
4. East Ham.
5. Walthamstow.
6. Woodforth.
7. West Ham.
8. Dagnam.

.....  
(*Ibid.*, 28.)

1. Bradfelde.
2. Bryghtlyngsey (2).
3. Clacton.
4. Holland Magna.
5. Mose.
6. Tendring (2).
7. Thorington.
8. Thorpp.
9. Wrabves.
10. Wyckes.
11. Wylke.

(*Ibid.*, 28.)

1. Ardleygh.
  2. Bemonde.
  3. Little Bentley.
  4. Bemonde.
  5. Moche Oakeley.
  6. Bromley Magna.
- (Three inventories with names illegible.)  
(*Ibid.*, 28.)

Barking.  
(*Ibid.*, 28.)

Tolsont Darcey.  
(*Ibid.*, 28a.)

Fragments.  
(*Ibid.*, 28b and 28c.)

Deanery of Barking :  
Waltham Holy Cross.  
Westeham.

Deanery of Rocheforde :  
Shopland.  
Rayleigh.  
Myche Stanbridg.  
Ostewoodde.

COUNTY OF ESSEX (*continued*).

Pryttellwell.  
Ratcheford.  
Lighe.  
Hadley.  
Canwoodey.

## Deanery of Barstable :

Nevyndon.  
Orsett.  
Sowthe Bemslett.  
Hordon.  
Hutton.  
Barsilden.  
B..... Gyford.  
Burstedde Magna.  
Lytle Burstedde.

## Deaneries of Ongo, Chafforde, Chelmesford, and Dengey :

Chygwell.  
Wareley magna.  
Cryxythe.  
Badowe magna.  
Lies magna.  
Chelmesforde.  
Wodeham Feryes.  
Danbury.  
Bradwell.  
Norton.  
Stowe Maryse.  
St. Peters in Malden.  
Margaret Ynge.  
North Sambridge.  
Walden.  
Newporte at the Ponde.  
Bradfield parva.  
Byrcheanger.  
Olnessham.  
Sampforde parva.  
Maunden.  
Salinge parva.  
Wendon Lowtes.  
Chyshull magna.  
Sampforde magna.  
Takeley.  
Heiham.  
Claveringe.  
Bardefeelde magna.  
Chesterforth magna.  
Claketon magna.  
Weste Donyland.  
Allhalowes.  
Myche Bentley.  
St. Maryes Paryshe.  
Thorington.  
Allresforde.  
Peldon.  
St. James in Colchester.  
Hockynsbury magna.  
St. Leonardes in Colchester.  
St. Rumbaldes in Colchester.  
Myche Bromeley.  
Fordam.  
Ostedonyland.  
Mysley.  
Mauntree.

COUNTY OF ESSEX (*continued*).

St. Martyns in Colchester.  
 Markstay.  
 Dedham.  
 St. Botolphes in Colchester.  
 Myle Ende.  
 Westmersey.  
 St. Gyles in Colchester.  
 Hiche Regis.  
 Fratynges.  
 St. Nicholas in Colchester.  
 Aberton.  
 Myche Okeley.  
 St. Petyrs in Colchester.  
 Dovercorte.  
 Tendering.  
 Laleforde.  
 Bryghelingsy.  
 Wyxe.  
 Ardeley.  
 Ramsey.  
 Olmestedde.  
 Clackton parva.  
 Harwyche.  
 ..... Colne.  
 The Guyld of Corpus Xpi in Colchester.  
 Aldeham.  
 Whyte Colne.

## The Deanery of Wytham :

Feringe.  
 The Guyld of our Ladye in Ultinge.  
 Wyteley.  
 Wytham.  
 Bradwell.  
 Langforde.  
 Totham Magna.

## Hemyngham Castell in the Deanery of Hemyngham.

## The Deanery of Hemmingham :

Pentlowe.  
 Steple Bumpstedde.  
 Halstedde.  
 Yeldeham Magna.  
 Brayntree.

## Deanery of Dunmowe :

Myche Dunmowe.  
 Stebbinge.  
 High Oste.  
 Ohellobowells (?).  
 Thraxstedde.

(*State Papers Dom., Edw. VI., vol. v., No. 19.*)

Hemyngham Castrum.  
 Colne Prioratus.  
 Hatfield Regis (2).  
 Reyleigh.  
 (*Ld. R. R., Bdle. 1392, No. 44.*)

[Dorset and Durham, accidentally misplaced, will be given in October.]

## Conference of Archæological Societies.



THE second congress of archæological societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held at Burlington House on July 15, Dr. Evans, President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the chair. The following is a list of the societies in union, together with the address of the secretaries :

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. (Hellier Gosselin, Esq., Oxford Mansion, Oxford Street, W.)

British Archæological Association. (W. de Gray Birch, Esq., F.S.A., British Museum, W.C., and E. P. Loftus Brock, Esq., F.S.A., 36, Great Russell Street, W.C.)

Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion. (Dr. Isambard Owen, M.A., 5, Hertford Street, W., and Alfred Nutt, Esq., 270, Strand, W.C.)

Huguenot Society of London. (Reginald S. Faber, Esq., M.A., 10, Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.)

Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead. (W. Vincent, Esq., Belle Vue Rise, Hillesdon Road, Norwich.)

Berkshire Archæological Society. (Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., Athenæum, Friar Street, Reading.)

Birmingham and Midland Institute (Archæological Section). (Alfred Hayes, Esq., Birmingham.)

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society. (Rev. W. Bazeley, M.A., Matson Rectory, Gloucester.)

Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society. (John Parker, Esq., F.S.A., Desborough House, High Wycombe.)

Cambridge Antiquarian Society. (Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A., F.S.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.)

Chester Archæological and Historical Society. (Henry Taylor, Esq., F.S.A., 12, Curzon Park, Chester.)

Cornwall, Royal Institution of. (Major Parkyn, F.G.S., 40, Lemon Street, Truro.)

Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological and Architectural Society. (T. Wilson, Esq., Aynam Lodge, Kendal.)

Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society. (Arthur Cox, Esq., M.A., Mill Hill, Derby.)

Essex Archæological Society. (H. W. King, Esq., Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex.)

Hampshire Field Club. (W. Dale, Esq., F.G.S., 5, Sussex Place, Southampton.)

Kent Archæological Society. (G. Payne, Esq.)

Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. (G. C. Yates, Esq., F.S.A., Swinton, Manchester.)

Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. (W. J. Freer, Esq., 10, New Street, Leicester.)

London and Middlesex Archæological Society. (M. Pope, Esq., 8, Dane's Inn, W.C.)

Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. (Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A., F.S.A., Diss, Norfolk.)

Oxfordshire Archaeological Society. (Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., F.S.A., Ducklington Rectory, Witney, Oxon; and G. Loveday, Esq., J.P., Manor House, Wordington.)

Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. (Francis Goynes, Esq., Dogpole, Shrewsbury.)

Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. (Rev. J. A. Bennett, F.S.A., South Cadbury Rectory, Bath.)

Surrey Archaeological Society. (Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., 8, Dane's Inn, Strand, W.C.)

Sussex Archaeological Society. (H. Griffith, Esq., F.S.A., 47, Old Steyne, Brighton.)

Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. (Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A., Old Park, Devizes.)

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club (Hereford). (H. Cecil Moore, Esq., 26, Broad Street, Hereford.)

Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association. (G. W. Tomlinson, Esq., F.S.A., Wood Field, Huddersfield.)

Delegates from the majority of these societies were present, and the following business was transacted:

The following report of the PARISH REGISTERS AND RECORDS COMMITTEE was discussed, and referred back for some additions and verbal amendments. The committee is a very strong one, consisting of Dr. Freshfield, V.P.S.A. (chairman), Rev. Canon Benham, F.S.A., Mr. R. S. Faber, M.A. (hon. sec. Huguenot Society), Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., Dr. Howard, F.S.A., Dr. Marshall, F.S.A., Mr. Overend, F.S.A., Rev. Dr. Simpson, F.S.A., Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., and Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A. (hon. sec.).

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE TRANSCRIPTION AND PUBLICATION OF PARISH REGISTERS, ETC.

The Congress of Associated Archaeological Societies desires to call the attention of the public, and especially of those interested in antiquarian research, to the extreme importance of duly preserving and rendering accessible the registers and other parish records of the United Kingdom.

These contain matter of the greatest value, not only to the genealogist, but also to the student of local history, and through these to the general historian.

It is to be regretted that sufficient care has not been taken in the past of these documents, which have too often been thoughtlessly destroyed.

The Congress has drawn up the following suggestions in the hope that they may prove useful to those anxious to assist in the preservation, transcription, and, where possible, publication of the documents referred to. As the older writings are in a different character from that used at the present time, they are not easily deciphered, and require careful examination even from experts. It is extremely desirable, therefore, that they should be transcribed, not only to guard against possible loss or injury, but in order to render them more easily and generally accessible to the student.

Many registers have already been copied and pub-

lished, and every year adds to the list, and the Congress is in hope that these suggestions may lead to a still greater number being undertaken.

#### SUGGESTIONS AS TO TRANSCRIPTION.

*Limits of Date.*—It is evident that there is most reason for transcribing the oldest registers, but those of later date are also of great value, and it is suggested that A.D. 1812, the date of the Act of 52 G. III., cap. 146, is a suitable point to which copies may be taken.

*Care as to Custody.*—Great judgment should be used in entrusting registers and other parish records to be copied, and a formal receipt for them should in all cases be required.

*Character of Writing.*—In transcribing, great care must be used to avoid mistakes from the confusion of certain letters with other modern letters of similar form.

A committee has in preparation an alphabet and specimens of letters and the principal contractions; but registers vary, and especially in the manner in which capital letters are formed. (Copies of the alphabet, etc., may be obtained when published on application to the Committee on Parish Registers, care of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House.) Further information may also be obtained from Wright's *Court-hand Restored* (enlarged by C. T. Martin).

Great help in deciphering names may be gained from a study of existing local names.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the same name may be constantly spelt in different ways, and may undergo considerable changes in the course of time, or from the hands of different scribes.

In copying dates it must be remembered that down to A.D. 1752 the year began on March 25, and not on January 1.

*Method of Transcription.*—There can be no doubt but that a *verbatim et literatim* transcription is of far more value than any other form.

It is otherwise impossible to be sure that some point of interest and importance has not been overlooked. The extra trouble of making a complete transcript is small, and the result much more satisfactory. In any case the names should be given *literatim*, and all remarks carefully copied. Other records, such as churchwardens' accounts, should certainly not be transcribed and printed otherwise than in full. It is far better in both cases to do a portion thoroughly, than the whole imperfectly.

*Revision and Collation of Copies.*—The decipherment of old registers is, as already pointed out, a work of considerable difficulty, and it is therefore strongly recommended that in cases where the transcribers have no great previous experience, they should obtain the help of some competent reader to collate the transcript with the original.

*Publication.*—With regard to the publication of registers, the Committee have carefully considered the question of printing in abbreviated or index form, and have come to the conclusion to strongly recommend that the publication should be in full, not only for the reasons given above for transcription, but because the extra trouble and expense (if any) is so small, and the value so very much greater.

There seems, however, no objection in either case



to the use of contractions of formal words of constant recurrence. A list of some of these is subjoined :

Bap. : baptized.	Bac. : bachelor.
Mar. : married.	Spin. : spinster.
Bur. : buried.	Wid. : widow or widower.
Dau. : daughter.	

With regard to entries of marriage after Lord Hardwicke's Act of 1752, it is suggested that the form of entry may be simplified by the omission of formal phrases, but care should be taken not to omit any record or fact, however apparently unimportant.\*

It is believed that many registers remain unprinted owing to an exaggerated idea of the cost of printing and binding. Reasonable estimates for these might probably often be obtained from local presses which would be interested in the publication.

No absolute rule as to size and type can be laid down, but on this and other questions the standing committee will always be glad to give advice.

*General Committee.*—A standing committee has been appointed by the Congress for the purpose of giving advice and preparing and distributing to the various societies in union such information and lists as may be of common value to all.

This committee is engaged on the preparation of a list of all the registers that have been printed, and when completed this list will be communicated to all subscribing societies for inclusion in their publications.

Local societies are strongly urged to form their own committees to take steps to secure the printing of the many transcripts that already exist unpublished, and to promote further transcription.

It is believed that the publication of a series of registers, supplemental and extra to their transactions, would add to the attractiveness and usefulness of the societies without being a serious burden to their funds. By combination and organization a considerable body of outside subscribers may probably be secured for such a series, and the cost of distribution of circulars, etc., may be materially reduced by such a plan as the issue by the central committee of an annual circular containing lists of registers in course of publication. Such a circular might be distributed by the local societies, and published in their transactions and elsewhere.

The subject of an ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ENGLAND by counties or districts was further discussed. It was announced that maps of Cumberland, Westmoreland and Surrey were in preparation, and it was hoped that one of Berkshire would shortly be undertaken. It was resolved that a copy of the circular issued by the Surrey Archæological Society be forwarded with the report.

#### PROPOSED ARCHÆOLOGICAL MAP OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

*General Scheme of the Work.*—A set of maps of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey is kept at the headquarters of the society; on this it is proposed to mark all objects of archæological interest in the county. When the map is complete, a reduced copy and a complete topographical index will be published in the "Collections" of the society.

\* Such, for instance, as the names of witnesses, ministers, occupation, etc.

Following the lines laid down by Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary Kent Archæological Society, in his *Archæological Survey of the County of Kent* (published by the Society of Antiquaries), it is proposed to divide the work into three sections, viz. :

#### (1) Pre-Roman :

(a) Earthworks and tumuli. Where no date can be assigned to this class of antiquities, it is proposed to simply mark them as earthworks (E).

(b) Megalithic remains, cists, palæolithic and neolithic implements, bronze objects, as celts, palstaves, spear-heads, etc., sepulchral relics, etc.

(2) Roman, including cemeteries, interments, tombs, and sepulchral relics, foundations, camps, roads, hoards of coins, pottery, glass, personal ornaments, etc.

(3) Anglo-Saxon, including barrows, cemeteries, interments, and sepulchral relics, coins, glass objects, etc., personal ornaments, arms, etc.

Finds of single coins, except in the case of early British or Anglo-Saxon, may be noticed and recorded, but need not be entered on the maps. The exact locality of all discoveries of British and Anglo-Saxon coins should always be given, together with the date of the discovery and a reference to any published account of the same.

Printed forms can be obtained from the honorary secretaries; and any members willing to assist, either by personal investigation, or by reading and noting the various books relating to the county, are requested to communicate with the honorary secretaries. To prevent confusion and double labour, members are requested to notify to the honorary secretaries the work they are willing to undertake.

Members can render much assistance by purchasing the single sheets of the Ordnance Survey for their own district, and filling up the same at home; but in all cases the annexed form should be filled in as well. Single sheets of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey can be purchased from E. Stanford, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W., at a cost of 2s. 6d. each, and a skeleton map, showing the divisions of the county, can be obtained for 3d.

Field-names are most important, and especially those occurring in old charters, court rolls, or other documents, parish maps, rate-books, terriers, etc. All field-names should be marked on the maps, and such old names as cannot be identified should be recorded under the head of the parish to which they belong, together with full particulars of their occurrence. Much information on these points can often be obtained from the maps and estate plans issued in auctioneers' catalogues on the sale of estates. Members are requested to send sale catalogues of any estates in their neighbourhood to the headquarters of the society.

It was resolved that the attention of archæological societies be also called to a DOMESDAY MAP OF SOMERSET, just published by Bishop Hobhouse in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* for 1889 (noticed among the reviews in this issue of the *Antiquary*).

The question of the desirability of constructing, on a uniform scale, MODELS OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS, was discussed at some length, and a fine series of such models, made under the direction of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, was exhibited. It was ultimately resolved that the archaeological societies of Great Britain memorialize the Government to increase the allowance at present made under the "Ancient Monuments Act," in order that such models of other monuments might be constructed, and a committee was appointed to draw up a draft of a memorial to that effect.

The following resolutions were discussed and agreed to:

1. "That a standing committee be appointed to transact such business as may be referred to it, or as may arise in the intervals between the conferences, and to make preparation, in conjunction with the Society of Antiquaries, for the annual conference."
2. "That such committee be empowered to collect subscriptions from the various societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, for the necessary expenses of this work."
3. "That it is desirable that a calendar should be prepared every year of all papers or books of archaeological interest published during the year, and that such calendar should be printed and communicated to all subscribing societies, for inclusion in their volumes of transactions; and that the standing committee be asked to consider the best means of carrying this into effect, and be authorized, if they find it feasible, to carry it out for the ensuing year."

It was also resolved that the standing committee consist of the following: The officers of the Society of Antiquaries; E. P. Loftus Brock, Esq., F.S.A.; Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A.; W. Cunningham, Esq., F.G.S.; Rev. P. H. Ditchfield; Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A.; G. L. Gomme, Esq., F.S.A.; H. Gosselin, Esq.; Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A.; George Payne, Esq., F.S.A.; and Earl Percy, V.P.S.A.

It was also resolved that the Council of the Society of Antiquaries be asked to summon the next conference in July, 1891.



## Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE began their annual meeting at Gloucester, on August 12. It is just thirty years since the institute last visited that

city. We reserve our notes of what seems to have been an interesting and satisfactory week until next month's issue.

The last quarterly issue of the JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE is full of interesting and valuable matter. It opens with a paper on Burton Church, Sussex, by Mr. J. S. André. This small church is remarkable for a good rood screen and loft, and for a remarkable wall painting on the east splay of one of the north windows of the nave, depicting an unidentified female saint crucified, head downwards. This is a point that our hagiologists ought to be able to solve. A posthumous paper of the late Prebendary Scarth gives further information with regard to recent discoveries at the Roman baths in Bath.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope gives a thorough paper, such as no one else could put together, illustrated with ground-plan and other plates, on "The Priory of the Whitefriars or Carmelites of Hulne, Northumberland." Mr. H. Longden contributes a too brief paper on "English Wrought Ironwork from the Thirteenth Century." By Rev. G. J. Chester, there is a "Notice of Sculptures of Oriental Design at Bredwardine and Moccas, Herefordshire." Mr. J. Park Harrison has a short illustrated paper, but one of the greatest value to ecclesiologists, on "Anglo-Norman Ornament compared with Designs in Anglo-Saxon MSS." The Rev. Canon Raven writes "On Early Methods of Bell Founding." The remarkable early Norman font with Celtic ornament of the church of Toftrees, Norfolk, is described and illustrated by Mr. J. E. Ball. Why is this last-named paper put in small type? Other papers of less importance also find a place in this good number.

On July 16, a large number of the members of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made a most interesting excursion to Swaffham and Oxburgh, under the presidency of Sir Francis G. M. Boileau, Bart., F.S.A. The first place visited was Swaffham Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The leading features of this noble building were pointed out by the vicar (Canon G. R. Winter), who stated that most of the nave, pillars, and arches were evidently erected in the thirteenth century, but the two bays nearest the tower, and the elegant roof of chestnut wood, lately restored, were fifteenth-century work. The tower, erected 1507-1510, is supposed to have been at one time detached from the church. The north aisle and tower are said to have been erected at the cost of John Chapman, tinker or pedlar, who was churchwarden in 1462. Canon Winter narrated the well-known tradition of Chapman's dream, which led to the discovery of treasure hidden beneath a tree in his garden. Attention was drawn to the old carvings now in the chancel, representing the pedlar with his pack, his wife, and his muzzled dog or bear. The church library, enriched with gifts from the Spelmans, of Narborough, contains, *inter alia*, the Black Book, dated 1454, and an illuminated missal. The "Black Book" was examined by some of the party. It commences as follows: "Iste liber dicitur Gratia Dei navicula recta ecclesie Sci Petri de Swaffham Market facta in festo Exaltationis Anno Domini Milmo CCCCmo LIIII". Continens ut

olim in Archa Noe certa tristega," etc. The title *Gratia Dei* is evidently meant for *Grâce de Dieu*, the name of a ship, e.g., one of the three large ships built for Henry VIII. The writer compares the book to Noah's Ark: In it the possessions of the church were to be preserved safely in the midst of the "waves of this troublesome world" as the various creatures were preserved in the Ark through the Deluge. The "tristega" are the stories into which the Ark was divided ("with lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make it," Genesis vi. 16). The first section of the book contains a terrier of the lands belonging to the lights of the chapel of the blessed Virgin, and of the several lands of the church with their metes and bounds. The Rev. C. R. Manning remarked that the rood-loft had probably extended across the nave and aisles, the only evidence remaining being the doorways, in the north and south aisles, to the stairs leading to the rood-loft; and he called attention to a small and interesting brass of a man in armour of 1460. The Rev. S. S. Lewis, commenting on the story of the pedlar, stated that the subject of it was a common folk-tale in India which had travelled westward, the moral of which is enshrined in the parable of the hidden treasure, which is that industry leads to prosperity. The company were driven to Oxburgh, and proceeded first to inspect the church. The rector pointed out several features which have not yet been explained: in the east window an image of a royal head, the figures of saints upon the screen, and some rude sculptures of a fish and a bird upon the exterior of the wall of the Bedingfeld Chapel. Attention was drawn to the handsome sedilia on the south side of the sanctuary, to the Bedingfeld Chapel of early renaissance work, and to the beautiful spire and tower. The Rev. C. R. Manning, having read passages from the Rev. G. H. McGill's paper on "Oxborough Hall," continued in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Society, the company were conducted over the hall by Father Bodley. By the courtesy of Sir Henry Bedingfeld, the various rooms were thrown open and objects of interest exhibited. The hall is built of red brick, and is said by Blomfield to bear a resemblance to Queen's College, Cambridge, having been built in the same reign. It comprises the four sides of a rectangular courtyard, and is surrounded by a moat 10 feet deep. The entrance is through a lofty embattled gateway, flanked by octagonal towers, access to which, across the moat, is by a three-arched bridge, taking the place of the drawbridge and portcullis, which were formerly there. The walls of the king's room are covered with tapestry of the time of Henry VII.; the coverlet and curtains of the bed are adorned with quaint devices worked by Mary Queen of Scots, and her custodian, the Countess of Shrewsbury. Adjoining this room is a small private turret chamber, through which access is obtained to a dark and secret hiding-place, entered by a trap-door concealed in the pavement. One of the most interesting bedrooms contains an old carved oak bedstead, bearing the following date and initials in gilt, "H. B. E., 1522," below which are the arms of the Bedingfeld family, a spread eagle in a gilt fetterlock, surmounted with a coronet. In the Rectory grounds are the ruins of a small church, or chapel, supposed by Blomfield to be Saxon, because a Saxon

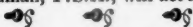
coin had been found near it; but having no features earlier than the fourteenth century.



The third number of the second volume of the JOURNAL OF THE GYPSY LORE SOCIETY is full of interest. The first article is on "The Heidenen of the Netherlands," by Prof. M. J. de Gaeje, giving a descriptive account of a peculiar people, brown in complexion, attired in strange and variegated garments, going in bands of about a hundred men with women and children, who in the year 1417 crossed the eastern frontier of Germany, coming, as they alleged, from an unknown country called Little Egypt. Prof. Rudolf von Sonea contributes "Notes on the Gypsies of North-Western Bohemia," and also a continuation of the "Slovak-Gypsy Vocabulary." Mr. Francis Hindes Groome gives a creepy Roumanian gypsy story called "The Vampire," and compares it with Russian and Croatian variants. Dr. A. Elysseff concludes "Materials for the Study of the Gypsies collected by M. I. Kounavine," with a valuable sketch map, indicating the geographical distribution of the gypsies in the ancient world. Mr. David MacRitchie gives the first part of an essay on "Scottish Gypsies under the Stewarts." The number also contains a review of Mr. F. H. Groome's article "Gypsies," in the new edition of Chambers's *Encyclopaedia*, as well as a variety of brief Notes and Queries. The earlier numbers of the journal of this society are now very scarce, and fetch an increased price. We should advise our folk-lore readers to become subscribers. The hon. sec. is Mr. D. MacRitchie, 4, Archibald Place, Edinburgh.



On Monday, August 4, the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made a very successful excursion to Whitby Abbey, where a paper was read by Mr. G. W. Waddington. They then visited the museum and the old parish church of St. Mary's, with its quaint muddle of galleries and old-fashioned seats. The printed programme was illustrated by a view of the abbey as it appeared when the west window of the nave and the central tower were still standing. The next excursion of this society is to Aldborough and Boroughbridge, on Saturday, September 13, when Mr. Leadman, F.S.A., will act as cicerone.



The last quarterly issue of the ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENsis is a good number. It opens with an illustrated article on "Some Monumental Effigies in Wales." The drawings have been done by Mr. Worthington G. Smith apparently with bold faithfulness, but have, we fancy, got somewhat muzzy in the lithographic process. The letterpress is by Mr. Stephen W. Williams. The effigies illustrated in this paper (which we hope will prove the first of a complete series) are: (1) A thirteenth-century crosslegged knight in Treveirchion Church, Flintshire; (2) a thirteenth-century civilian in the north wall of the church of St. Hilary, near Cowbridge; (3) Thomas Bassett, of Beaupré, who died in 1423, also in the church of St. Hilary, an interesting example of transitional armour; (4) an early fourteenth-century female figure at Coychurch; (5) a knight and his lady (Berkerolle) on an altar tomb, in the church of

St. Athan, Glamorgan, fourteenth century; (6) a layman of the fourteenth century, in the church of Llantwit Major; (7) a quaintly costumed lady of the end of the sixteenth century, also in the church of Llantwit Major; and (8) a sepulchral slab to Sir John de Boteler, c. 1285, in the church of St. Bride, Glamorgan. Mr. Robert W. Griffith contributes a paper on the vexed question of the identity of the "Six Episcopal Effigies in Llandaff Cathedral." An extract from the statute book of St. David's Cathedral, detailing the twelfth century appropriation of the land and church of Lispranst, is transcribed by Rev. Canon Bevan. Mr. R. W. Banks gives a paper on "Brecon Priory: its Suppression and Possession." Prof. Westwood contributes an illustrated paper on an eleventh century inscribed stone at Llangorse Church, Brecknockshire. Mr. Richard Owen writes briefly on the Municipal Records of Conway; and an illustrated account by Dr. Bruce of a Christian inscription from Chesterholm is given from the *Archæologia Eliana*. The number concludes with an interesting variety of archæological notes and queries pertaining to the Principality.

The members of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY made an expedition into East Derbyshire on July 26. Dronfield Church was first visited, where Mr. J. Mitchell-Withers read a paper chiefly based on Rev. Dr. Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*. The church has two good brasses, and various interesting structural points, such as an early ninth century treasury or vestry on the north side of the chancel, with priest's room above. The train then took the members on to the remains of Beauchief Abbey, to which Dronfield Church used to be appropriated. A brief but good paper was read on this Premonstratensian house by Mr. J. D. Leader, F.S.A. Mr. S. O. Addy, the historian of Beauchief, was amongst the party. Hence the party proceeded by carriages to Norton Church, which was described by F. Westby Bagshawe, and afterwards to the Oaks, the seat of Mr. Bagshawe. Mr. Bagshawe had placed for inspection in one of the ante-rooms an interesting series of early charters and deeds, and the original manuscript of Abraham de la Prime's diary. The Vicar of Norton also showed in the vestry of the church a beautiful Elizabethan chalice and a number of charters relating to Beauchief, which were inspected with much interest.

The annual meeting of the WILTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held this year at Devizes on July 30 and 31, and August 1. The general meeting was held in the afternoon of July 30, at the Town Hall, when General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., delivered the inaugural address on Excavations at Bokerly Dyke, illustrated by various diagrams and models. At the conversazione in the evening, papers were read by the president on "King John's House at Tollard Royal," and by Rev. E. H. Goddard on "The Church Plate of North Wilts." On Thursday the company proceeded through Quaker's Walk to Roundway Hill and across the down to Oliver's Camp, where a paper was read by Mr. Walter Buchanan on the Battle of Roundway

Down, which was fought in July, 1643. Thence the drive was continued to Wans Dyke, where General Pitt-Rivers described the cuttings that had been recently made under his superintendence, with the result of assigning a Roman occupation date to this great earthwork. The members next visited the church of All Cannings, the interesting points of which were pointed out and described by Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. The following are the salient points: Evidence of Norman work in piers of central tower; early English doorway to north porch; nave arcades fourteenth century; roofs of nave and aisles Jacobean, resting on fifteenth-century corbels; aisle and transept walls earlier half of the fifteenth century; chantry chapel added and tower raised about 1480, when the rich parapet was carried round the south transept with arms of Beauchamp and St. Amand; old glass in transept windows; chancel rebuilt 1867. Good monuments—Ernlé, 1587 and 1734; Fowle, 1770 and 1796. Etchilhampton, a chapel to All Cannings, was afterwards visited, the chief features of which are a transitional Norman font, and an altar-tomb with recumbent figures of knight and lady, with their twelve children on the sides, circa 1400. In the evening papers were read by Mr. C. Penruddocke on "Mrs. Jane Lane;" by the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath on "The Recent Finding of an Urn in a Flint-bed at Cherhill," and by Mr. W. H. Bell on "The Geology of Devizes." The chief feature of Friday's excursion was the visit to the grand old church of Potterne. An interesting descriptive address was given by Archdeacon Buchanan, who pointed out the old font, which was a memorial of the former church—probably a relic of Saxon times, its inscription, it is said, being in characters which have not been used since the Conquest, those most nearly resembling them being in a copy of Cuthbert's Gospels in the British Museum. The church, the Archdeacon said, was certainly built during the first half of the thirteenth century, and possibly by the same persons who built Salisbury Cathedral. There were two opinions respecting the tower; one was that two eras are represented, and that it was originally carried up only to the string above the point of the church roofs, and completed later; the other being that the belfry is not later than the rest of the church. Of the six bells, one is very ancient, and its inscription has never been deciphered. The feature of the interior of the church is its extreme simplicity—no sculpture, mouldings simple and few, but want of elaboration entirely compensated by good proportion and refinement of detail. The old oak pulpit was of the fifteenth century, and the organ, the gift of Thomas Flower, was of the early eighteenth century. The present font was of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the bowl being later than the base. The north door was no doubt the original door of the church, and was an almost unique specimen of early thirteenth century woodwork. The churches of Market Lavington, Erchford, Chirton, Marden, Charlton, Rushall, and Manningford Bruce, everyone of which have special features, were all visited on August 1 by these energetic Wiltshire archæologists; and as each church was visited that zealous and able antiquarian architect, Mr. Ponting, was to the fore with either a paper or careful description. Space



forbids our saying a word with respect to any of these churches, save with regard to Manningford Bruce. In this little church Wilts possesses a second complete pre-Norman church (Bradford-on-Avon being the other). The nave and apsidal chancel of herringbone flint work remain unaltered since Saxon days, save by the insertion of two windows in the fourteenth century. Noteworthy features are the absences of any east window in the apse, the high and narrow proportion of doorways, and the aumbries in the north and south walls of the chancel. On the whole the Wilts Society are to be much congratulated on their three days' meeting, which has undoubtedly been one of the very best held during 1890 by our provincial archaeological associations.

The BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY had a most successful excursion to the Vale of the White Horse on July 16, in which they were joined by a contingent from the OXFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, under their president, Sir Henry Dryden. The Blowing Stone at Kingston Lisle was first visited; it is a sarson block about a yard square, with holes at the top and sides. By blowing into one of the upper holes a discordant noise, like a fog-horn, is produced. The Rev. J. M. Guilding said the stone had been removed from its original situation on the top of the hill, and he certainly did think that it was used as a military summons, when there was any danger of a Danish incursion. No doubt, in view of such, that huge stone, which was then on the top of the hill near the Ridgeway, would be blown, and he supposed an expert blower at that height would make the sound heard a great distance off; and the house carls and other men connected with the Saxon thane would get their weapons ready and meet on the camp side. He certainly thought there could be no question that the stone was formerly used as a call for military purposes. A walk of a mile along the old Roman road of the Ridgeway brought the party to the fortified camp, which was the scene of the battle of Æscendune, which was the decisive conflict in the history of the Danish invasion. Here papers were read by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, the energetic hon. sec., and by Rev. E. R. Gardiner. By a further walk of a mile and a half, that remarkable relic of early days, known as Wayland Smith's Cave, was reached, where a short but clear paper was read by Rev. E. R. Gardiner. Afterwards Uffington Church was visited, which was described by Rev. W. Macray, the hon. sec. of the OXFORD SOCIETY. The manor belonged to Reading Abbey. The earliest church of which anything was known was built by Abbot Fairitus in the first quarter of the twelfth century. The present edifice was entirely Early English. There are remarkable recesses for two altars in the north transept and one in the south transept, gabled roofs which were said by Mr. J. H. Parker to be believed to be unique. There is a room over the south porch with an original fireplace and chimney, but the staircase was ruinous, and consequently inaccessible. The spire was destroyed by lightning in the middle of the last century, and in falling broke the roof of the church so that the present roof cuts off the tops of the windows. The sedilia and piscina are noticeable, as also are the

octagonal tower and doorway in the south transept, as well as an ancient iron-bound chest. Over the south porch are curious figures of two animals resembling lizards. Time only permitted a brief visit to the interesting fourteenth century church of Sparsholt, where there is a wooden military effigy, a mediæval wooden lectern or eagle, and a thirteenth-century transept screen. This church is now beginning to show signs of recovery from the dilapidated state into which it was allowed to fall by the late vicar of evil repute.

The annual excursion of the BUCKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY was held on July 22, in beautiful weather. The first place visited was Gayhurst House, near Newport Pagnell, which was described by the owner, Mr. J. W. Carlile. The mansion, which stands in the centre of some grand wooded scenery, possesses somewhat of a noted history, as it is said to have been connected with Sir Everard Digby, one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, who was at that time the owner of it. The building appears to have been divided into three parts, or as if it were built in three ages. At one time it had gable-ends, and the front was in an entirely different position to the present front, as it faced the sun, and from an examination this is clearly shown. Certain portions have the appearance of the Tudor period of 1500. The new front was made about 1600, and, in order to make the ends match, the gable-ends were covered up by means of square walls, in which were dummy windows, the gables themselves, however, not being in any way disturbed. In 1715 the mansion came into the possession of George Wright, Lord-keeper to Queen Anne, who then added a large piece at the back, and also pulled down the old church standing in close proximity to the building, and built up another in the Christopher Wren style of architecture. The members next proceeded by Weston-Underwood to Olney, where they visited the church, which was described by Mr. J. L. Myers, one of the hon. secs. He said the first church at Olney, as far as there was evidence, was a Saxon church, which was said to have stood about a quarter of a mile from the present edifice, and the only relic which remained in connection therewith was said to be what was now called the Churchyard Elm, and which is thought to mark the position of the old church. Old bones had also been dug up near that spot. When the present edifice was restored in 1807 an old beam was found, which was thought to have belonged to the old church; but he did not see his way to believe that idea. The existing church was built in 1325 and 1350, which was about the best Pointed, second Pointed, or Decorated style, and the general plan was almost exactly as originally designed. Mr. Myers alluded to a legend as to the stones of the foundation having been removed at night from another spot to the spot on which the church now stands, and said similar legends applied to the churches at West Wycombe, Quainton, and Stowe-Nine-Churches, the latter being in Northamptonshire. With reference to the church at Stowe, it was stated the stones were removed at night from one spot to another nine times, hence the name of Stowe-Nine-Churches. The chancel of Olney Church appeared,

Mr. Myers said, to have been built first, and in it was a recess which tradition described as having been made to receive the remains of the founder of the church at his special desire. The sedilia and piscina were combined, which was a characteristic type of the churches at Clifton Reynes and Turvey. The gallery was built in 1765 by the subscriptions of the congregation. In Cowper's time it had not been appropriated to the general congregation, and Cowper himself, whenever he did attend church, it was said, would never sit there, but always in the nave or aisles. Mr. T. Wright, schoolmaster of Olney, author of *The Town of Cowper and Chalice of Carden*, read an interesting paper on "Matters not generally known concerning the Poet Cowper." The paper had particular reference to certain incidents in the poet's life upon which there was some doubt, and also as to the proper pronunciation of the poet's name, which, the writer contended, should be "Cooper." Cowper's house and the summer-house in which Cowper wrote many of his poems were next visited. The latter is situated in an ordinary garden, in a somewhat poor locality of the town, and is a low quaint little structure with red tiles. As an evidence of the large number of persons by which it has been visited, we might state that the interior walls are literally covered with names, some of which show that the visitors came not only from different parts of the country, but of the world. In connection with the visit of the society to the town, Mr. Wright had caused a temporary museum to be fitted up in a room in the house formerly occupied by Major Lochner, and kindly lent for the occasion by Mrs. Robinson. The room was filled with relics of the time of Cowper, Newton, and others connected with the town, and created a large amount of interest, and great praise is due to Mr. Wright for the labour he had expended in forming the temporary museum. Clifton Reynes Church was the next place of interest visited. The church was stated by Mr. Myers to be of the Early English period, but only a fragment of that was left. The different styles of portions of the edifice were explained, and the beautiful monuments and wooden effigies to the Reynes family described. There is a fine eight-sided font with saints under canopies, some old glass, five bells cast out of three, and the remains of a niche where the sanctus bell used to stand. Time did not permit of a full inspection of the church.

Two meetings were held last term at Cambridge of the resident members of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS, at which various official business was transacted, and a paper read by the hon. sec., Mr. R. H. Russell, of Trinity College, on the "Brasses in Hornton Church, Bucks." All inquiries regarding membership, which is open to all brass collectors, should be addressed to the secretary.

The members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited, on July 19, the newly-discovered Roman road at Black-a-Moor, Blackburn. When the society heard of the discovery of the road, they immediately communicated with Mr. Bertwistle, and he saw the borough engineer (Mr. J. B.

M'Callum), who kindly consented to open a new section, so that the members might see it on Saturday. This section shows the inclination or curve of the road, and it was discovered that there are three distinct ancient roads. The Roman road is 3 feet from the surface, and above this there is a layer of 8 inches of blue clay and 3 inches of ashes, and there is another layer of 7 inches of clay and 3 inches of ashes. The curious formation of the different sections was noted, then the party proceeded to Ribchester. Here they were received by the vicar, who described to them the interesting features of the church. Mr. Bertwistle afterwards conducted the visitors to the Roman camp of Ribchester, and pointed out the various sections cut in 1888, the positions of the oak shingles and the old gateway, the latter being a very interesting feature from the fact that it is at the corner of the camp, the usual position being at the centre. A new trench, close to the old gateway, was cut in the vicar's garden for the special interest of the visitors, who were given fragments of Roman pottery which had been found there. Some two months ago the vicar made a fortunate find in his garden—a gold Roman coin in an excellent state of preservation—and this was shown to the antiquaries present.

The TRANSACTIONS of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, Second Series, vol. ii., part ii., just issued to members, contains "Gift of the Church of Hanmer to Haghmond Abbey," papers relating to the trained soldiers of Shropshire temp. Elizabeth, and fragment of an early mystery play, probably early fifteenth century, found in the Shrewsbury School Library, etc. The Council are contemplating the preparation of a general index to the first eleven volumes of the society's transactions, and the work is already being carried out by several of the members.

The fourth part of the sixth volume of *Records of Buckinghamshire*, being the journal of the BUCKS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, opens with an illustrated article on St. Mary's Church, Long Crendon, by Rev. Dr. Lee, F.S.A., in which the blunder is made of writing of "a lefer window." Rev. C. H. E. White, F.S.A., gives a good paper on the "Church and Parish of Great Missenden"; Mr. A. H. Cocks writes on the parish church of All Saints, Great Marlow, with a ground-plan; and Mr. R. S. Downe discourses on High Wycombe Church Bells, the only ring of ten bells in the county. Although exclusively ecclesiastical, it is a good number.

The CARADOC FIELD CLUB held their "long meeting" at Llanidloes, from July 29 to August 1. The places visited were Llanidloes Church, Plinlimmon, Rhayader Church and Bridge, Llangurig Church, etc.

The SEVERN VALLEY FIELD CLUB on July 31 visited Cleobury Mortimer, Cleeton St. Mary Church, Stottesdon Church, etc.



## Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK has another of the series of the "Book Lover's Library" nearly ready for publication. The title is *Studies in Jocular Literature*. We may, with comparative safety, praise it beforehand, for the author is Mr. William C. Hazlitt.

The fine and remarkable series of wall-paintings in the nave of the church of Pickering recently described in the *Antiquary* by the vicar, the Rev. G. H. Lightfoot, have been carefully photographed by Mr. Glaisby, of York, and are about to be printed in a small volume in process plates. Rev. Dr. Cox, at the request of the vicar, will write the letterpress.

Prof. Man, to whom we owe an essay, in the *Mittheilungen* of the German Institute in Rome, on the gladiatorial graffito found last year in a house on the north side of the via Nolana, is now occupied with the so-called building of Eumachia, fronting the city forum, which presents some problems that await solution.

The collection of coins at Athens, which has been kept under seal since the great theft of three years ago, is now to be re-arranged and removed to the adjoining Academy. Maybe a new catalogue will be required to supplant the old quarto compiled by the genial Austrian head of the department.

A new series of English translations of the more important writings of the Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers is about to be issued by Messrs. Parker and Co., Broad Street, Oxford, under the editorial supervision of Rev. Dr. Wace, King's College, London, and Rev. Dr. Schaff, Union Theological Seminary, New York. The treatises selected will be for the most part now made accessible in English for the first time. The special feature of the series is the cheap rate at which it will be issued. Each volume will consist of from 500 to 600 pages of 4to. size, well and clearly printed, and containing at least three times as much as an ordinary 8vo. volume, and yet the subscription price per volume is only 10s. 6d.

Mr. E. M. Beloe, junr., King's Lynn, is just issuing a series of twelve plates of Norfolk fourteenth-century brasses, complete in two parts. The first part (to be published in August) contains examples from Elsing, Lynn, Necton, Felbrigg, South Acre, and Emneth. The second part (to be published in September) will consist of another Elsing example, and others from Methwold, Helledon, Blickling, Beachamwell, Reepham, and Harpley. Each part is priced at the very moderate cost of 2s. 6d. (post free) to subscribers. The size of the plates will be 17 x 11 inches. Judging from the proofs of two examples sent us, the plates will be of much merit.

William Andrews and Co., Hull, will issue immediately a handy book on the fine church of Holy Trinity, Hull, which is claimed to be the second largest parish church in England. The work is from the painstaking pen of the Rev. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and formerly of Hull. The same firm will shortly publish a volume under the title of *Yorkshire Family Romance*, by Frederic Ross, F.R.H.S. The book is the result of great research, and will include much that is curious, interesting, and informing.

Mr. William Andrews, secretary of the Hull Literary Club, is preparing for the press an historical symposium to be fully illustrated, and to appear shortly under the title of *Bygone Lincolnshire: Its History, Folk-Lore, and Memorable Men and Women*. Amongst the contributors will be Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A.; Miss Mabel Peacock; the Rev. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A.; the Rev. R. V. Taylor, B.A.; Mr. Tindall Wildridge; Mr. J. H. Leggott; Mr. T. Broadbent Trowsdall, and other authorities on old Lincolnshire.

Mr. Bernard Victor, of Mousehole, Cornwall, has just died at the age of seventy-three. He was one of several of the same name who took a deep interest in the old Cornish language and literature, and in local history. Educated at Paul national school, he was off to Ireland on the herring fishery when only fourteen. Studious and observant, though very retiring, Mr. Victor wrote an essay on the ancient Cornish language and a glossary, which were published in an early number of the *Cornishman*, and, subsequently, a glossary of old Cornish words still in use. He also compiled a list of natives of Mousehole who have been masters of vessels for the past fifty years, and an account of Dolly Pentreath.

The Rev. W. Dann Macray, author of *The Annals of the Bodleian Library*, of which the second enlarged edition has just appeared, was presented on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of his employment in the Bodleian Library with an address and a memorial by the staff of this institution present and past. Amongst the latter are the Dean of Canterbury, Prof. Max Müller, Mr. Ingram Bywater, and the Rev. J. W. Nutt. Mr. Macray has taken a great part in the compilation of the general catalogue of the Bodleian Library, and is the author of the catalogues of the MS. collections Digby and Rawlinson A to D, the last of which is passing through the press. Mr. Macray, being one of the most experienced of Latin palæographers, has assisted, and still continues to assist, a great number of workers upon Latin MSS. in the Bodleian Library. The Record Office has also availed itself from time to time of his capacities for investigating documents in foreign and provincial archives.—*Athenæum*.

Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. are just about to publish an historical romance of the Vale of Belvoir, entitled *A Cavalier Stronghold*, by Mrs. Chaworth Musters. Mrs. Musters is a keen archæologist, and we expect that the subject will be worthily treated by her pen.

## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

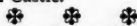
[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

### DOMESDAY MAP OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse has accomplished an exceedingly useful and original work for the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, by preparing a map of the county of Somerset upon which are shown, in colours, the chief estates as they were divided according to the Domesday return of 1086. It must be remembered in consulting this map, that the modern parishes, into which the map is divided, do not always coincide in area with the ancient ones, and that both often differ from the manorial areas of Domesday and from a survey which knew nothing of parishes. Nor are a few of the holdings, which were too small for a separate tint, coloured on the map. After making these two allowances, Bishop Hobhouse's map gives us a wonderfully clear idea of the subdivisions of the county in the Norman days. No less than twenty-nine different tints or markings are used, but they are so well arranged that there is no confusion. It is curious to note how the extensive lands of the king are scattered about over the whole of this large county, instead of being massed in one or two districts. The largest patch of royal manors is at the extreme west of the county, Exmoor, Oare, Withypool, Winsford, Hawkridge, Dulverton, Kings Brompton, and Upton; but we find single manors or small groups in every direction, as at Abbots Leigh, Cheddar, Chewton Mendip, and Norton, in the north; at Frome, Bruton, and Henstridge on the east; at Milverton, Crewkerne, East and West Coker on the south; or at North Peverton, Cannington, or Somerton in the centre of the county. Probably this was done for politic and military reasons. The great possessions of the church of Glastonbury, on the contrary, though including some detached portions, centre round that vale, forming an immense estate of some fifty manors, encircled, as it were, in a ring fence by the various holdings of other lords. Other ecclesiastical lords were the Bishop of Winchester, Bishop of Coutances, Bishop of Wells, Church of Bath, Church of Muchelney, Church of Athelney, together with a single manor pertaining to the Church of St. Peter-at-Rome.

This map has received the special praise and recommendation of the recent congress of archaeological societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, an honour which it certainly deserves. We hope that like maps will be prepared for all our counties.

We are glad to be able to state that copies can be procured at the small cost of 1s., from the Curator, Museum, Taunton Castle.



THE SURNAMES AND PLACE-NAMES OF THE ISLE OF MAN. By A. W. Moore, M.A. *Elliot Stock*. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv. 372. Price 10s. 6d.

The value of this book is guaranteed in an introduction by Prof. Rhys, who draws attention to the

singular facilities that Mr. Moore has had for studying everything of the nature of documentary evidence bearing on Manx proper names, and to the ability and taste with which for some years he edited the *Manx Note Book*. The aim of the volume is to give a complete account of the Personal Names and Place-Names of the island.

The history of the Isle of Man falls into three periods. In the first of these the island was inhabited by a Celtic people, identical in race and language with the population of Ireland. The second period is that of the Viking invasion, and the establishment of Scandinavian rule. The third period is that of English dominion, when the island became subject to much immigration from Great Britain. The Celtic influences, though weakened by Norse incursions and settlements, did not entirely cease till the English connection was firmly established under the Stanleys. As late as the end of last century the majority of Manxmen still spoke their old Celtic tongue. With regard to the Scandinavian incursions that began in the ninth century, Manx nomenclature proves that the island was visited both by Norwegians and Danes, with a preponderance of the former.

In surnames, those of Irish derivation form the largest class; but the Norse epoch is represented by a considerable number of surnames inherited from the Vikings, though these Scandinavian names are Celticized in form by receiving the Irish prefix *Mac*, and by undergoing a kind of phonetic corruption in passing through Celtic-speaking lips. Of the continuance of the natives in the island, and of their intermarriage with the Norse invaders, there is ample confirmation from the names inscribed on the old Runic crosses. English rule, of course, introduced many surnames from different parts of Great Britain, and this movement has been accelerated of late years. With regard to the place-names, their origin being comparatively recent, the rendering of the Celtic terms is in most cases easily explainable, as they were understood till of late years by the people who used them, and their forms are in accord with modern pronunciation. They resemble the Irish place-names more closely than the Scotch. The smaller number, however, of Scandinavian place-names are much more obscure, having become corrupted by being for centuries in the mouths of a people speaking a totally different language.

Although this admirable work chiefly appeals to the student of glottology, and of the history that depends thereon, the pages teem with matter that is suggestive and interesting to the student of archaeology and anthropology. References abound with regard to cromlechs, cairns, and tumuli. The following is an instance from p. 188: "Magher-y-Chiarm, 'Field of the Lord,' in the parish of Marown, on which is found the so-called 'St. Patrick's Chair,' in which the saint is said to have sat when he gave his blessing to the Manx. It is really the remains of a cromlech. The lower portion is a platform of stones and sods, 7 feet 6 inches long, by 3 feet 6 inches deep. On this platform stand two upright slabs of blue slate, on the west faces of which are crosses. There appears to have been another slab formerly."

Under *Chibber*, a well, occurs this passage, which will be of special interest to the readers of the



*Antiquary* who have followed Mr. Hope's Well-Lore notes. "The numerous well-names in the Isle of Man are usually found near old ecclesiastical sites, as the holy recluses would naturally build their *keills* near springs, where they would construct wells both for their own personal convenience, as well as for baptizing their disciples. Some of these wells were formerly much venerated, as their waters were supposed to possess sanative qualities, and to be of special virtue as charms against witchcraft and fairies. They were generally visited on Ascension Day, and on the first Sunday in August, called *yn chieid doonaght yn ourr*, 'the first Sunday of the harvest,' when the devotees would drop a small coin into the well, drink of the water, repeat a prayer, in which they mentioned their ailments, and then decorate the well, or the trees overhanging it, with flowers and other votive offerings, usually rags. They believed that when the flowers withered, or the rags rotted, their ailments would be cured. These rites have been observed in the Isle of Man within the memory of those now living. There is a well on Gob-y-Vollee, called Chibber Lansh, consisting of three pools, which was formerly much resorted to for the cure of sore eyes. The cure could only be effective if the patient came on Sunday and walked three times round each pool, saying in Manx: *Ayns enym yn Ayr, as y Vac, as y Sperryd Nu*—In 'the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and then applied the water to his or her eye." Various *Chibbers* are mentioned throughout the book, such as Chibber Pherick, "Patrick's Well;" Chibber Voirrey, "Mary's Well" (three instances); Chibber Niglas, "Nicholas' Well;" Chibber Vreeshey, "Bridget's Well;" Chibber Katreeney, "Catharine's Well;" and Chibber Vaill, "Michael's Well;" in fact there are no less than twenty-six enumerated in the index.

This volume is clearly printed, admirably divided, and obviously the work of a scholar from beginning to end. Some of the Celtic derivations are open to criticism, but it is, so far, the best book on nomenclature that has yet been produced.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES. Part I. Edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. 8vo., pp. xv., 400. *Elliot Stock*. Price 7s. 6d.

We feel quite sure that there will be no volume of this useful series of reprints from the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1731 to 1868) that will be so generally acceptable as the one now before us. Owing to the fact that there is an old church in almost every parish of England, ecclesiologists will always be in a majority among English antiquaries, and this volume appeals especially to that large class of cultivated Englishmen who are interested in the fabrics of our ancient churches and minsters. Another peculiarity of this volume is that the whole of its closely-printed pages is taken from the writings of a single architectural critic. John Carter, the well-known antiquary and architect, contributed between 1798 and 1817 to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under the signature of "An Architect," a series of stern and much-needed articles on the senseless waste of money then being spent in the practical destruction of old buildings. These articles were so voluminous that Mr. Gomme has been obliged

to make free use of the pruning knife, but not a page that has been given us in this reprint could well be spared. The editor wisely remarks: "I think no true architectural antiquary will regret having in a handy form for reference these honest attempts at reforming English taste and feeling about our ancient monuments. The details are extremely important, because they consist of descriptions written from actual surveys of the various buildings, and in many cases, as recorded in the notes, the hand of the restorer has been at work again upon these buildings, and spoilt much that existed at the beginning of the century." Mr. Gomme gives us in the preface a good summary of the life and work of John Carter. The brief notes at the end of the volume give with accuracy the various restorations and alterations that have been effected with regard to the buildings criticised in the body of the work since the death of Mr. Carter. Short as these notes are, they represent a great amount of painstaking inquiry. The scope of this work is so wide, the architectural wanderings of John Carter being so extensive, that it ought to be of general interest and value to antiquaries in all parts of the kingdom. As an instance of its extent we give a list of the buildings treated of under the letter C: Carmarthen Castle, and Priory Church; Caldicot Castle; Canterbury Cathedral; Cardiff Castle; Caerleon; Carew Castle; Carisbrooke Castle; Charleton Church; Chepstow Castle, and Church; Chichester Cathedral; Chipping Ongar Castle, and Church; Christchurch; Cirencester Church; Conisborough Castle; Coventry Cathedral, St. Mary's Church, St. Michael's Church, St. John's Church, Trinity Church, Free School, Grey Friars, Ford's Hospital, and Babelake's Hospital; Coverham Abbey; Cowdry House; and Crick Howel Castle, and Church.

THE PARISH OF HOLBEACH. By Rev. Grant W. Macdonald, M.A. *C. H. Foster*, King's Lynn. 8vo., pp. 266. Price 7s. 6d.

These historical notices of the parish of Holbeach, county Lincoln, are well done, and give evidence of wide and careful reading. The original intention of the author was merely to collect information about the past clergy of the town of Holbeach with a view to publishing memorials of them, but eventually so much information came to hand from the Public Record Office, and from the admirably arranged muniments of Lincoln Cathedral, that Mr. Macdonald wisely decided to widen the scope of his inquiries, and to draw up a work which fully deserves the modest title of *Historical Notices of the Parish of Holbeach, with Memorials of its Clergy*. The usual sources of parochial information, such as Domesday Survey, Testa de Nevill, Quo Warranto, Plea, Patent, and Close Rolls, have been carefully searched, and the extracts relative to Holbeach all Englished. When we come to the divisions pertaining to the clergy of the past, there is greater fulness of treatment, and better arrangement. The list begins with William Fitz Conan, who was rector *circa* 1225. From that time to the present, a perfect list of the successive incumbents is given, with interesting notes as to the great majority of them—notes, the labour of which can only be appreciated by those who have en-

deavoured to do likewise for their own parish. The rectory of Holbeach came to an end in 1334, when the benefice was appropriated to the bishopric of Lincoln, a vicarage being ordained for Holbeach. Of the early rectors, one was a man of great celebrity. Anthony Bek resigned Holbeach Rectory in 1283 to be consecrated Bishop of Durham, where he became one of the most eminent successors of St. Cuthbert. He was a man of vast power and national importance; his biography has yet to be written; he obtained of the Pope the Patriarchate of Jerusalem, and of the King the Principality of Man. Among the vicars of Holbeach was Dom. Thomas Swyllington, who was collated to the vicarage in 1534. In the Institution Register he is styled "Bishop of Philadelphia." Under that title he acted as suffragan to John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, who had the onerous post of being confessor to Henry VIII., and was also Lord Almoner, and very popular as a preacher. Dr. William Stukeley, the eminent antiquary, was a native of Holbeach; he was born in 1687, and died in 1765. He received his first education at the hands of Mr. Coleman, who taught "in the Quire of the church of Holbeach." Mr. Macdonald gives a good condensed biography of this Holbeach worthy.

Readers of the *Antiquary* will remember an interesting paper by Mr. Hardy, F.S.A., in the number for January, 1890, as to the application of necromancy to discover the culprit in a robbery of jewels and ornaments from the church of Holbeach, *temp.* Henry VIII. Mr. Macdonald refers to and quotes this article, and is able to give further particulars with regard to this sacrilege. We notice a few mistakes, such as writing of "reconsecration" instead of "reconciliation," a totally different ceremony, which was used at Holbeach Church in 1530 after shedding of blood; and naming the church in Dover Castle as an evidence of Christianity amongst the ancient Britons, an error long since exploded. But, after all, the blemishes of this book are very few, and its good features obvious and many.

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NEWSPAPER REPORTING IN OLDEN TIMES AND TO-DAY. By John Pendleton. *Elliot Stock*. Pp. x. 245. Price 4s. 6d.

Mr. Pendleton has produced, as a new volume of the Book-Lover's Library Series, a readable, chatty, and pleasant little book on newspaper reporting, of which he has had considerable experience both at Leeds and Manchester. The opening section deals with reporting in olden time, and begins with an account of the *Acta Diurna*, or *Daily Advertiser* of Consular Rome. The story of the Reporter in Parliament, which has often been told before, is here graphically summarized and reproduced. The diagram that accompanies the chapter on "Reporting To-day in the House," which shows the seats allotted to the respective papers and press agencies in the gallery, will be studied with interest. Other chapters deal with "A Gossip About Shorthand," "The Reporter's Work," "Some Experiences and Adventures of Reporting." The last chapter is a useful one as to the bibliography of the subject, in which is given a descriptive catalogue of the principal writings that pertain to reporters and newspapers. A few amusing combinations of reporters' and printers' errors, that we

do not recollect having seen before, enliven the book. Perhaps the best of these stories is the one wherein the brave warrior at a meeting on his home-coming was spoken of as "this battle-scarred veteran," transcribed by the reporter as "this battle-scarred veteran," and, with a graceful apology for the printer's error, altered the next day to "this bottle-scarred veteran."

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THE CORPORATION RECORDS OF ST. ALBANS. By A. E. Gibbs, F.L.S. *Gibbs and Bamforth*, St. Albans. Pp. 320. Price 5s.

In the year 1888, Mr. Gibbs obtained leave from the Corporation of St. Albans to have access to their books and documents for the purpose of writing a series of articles in the *Herts Advertiser*. The articles that were the result of this inspection have now been reproduced in book form. They make a handy and useful volume for all those interested in the city of St. Albans. We look in vain, however, for exact transcripts, or even any full account or inventory of charters, deeds, and documents, so that the pages are but of small value to the general antiquary. The work chiefly consists of extracts from the old court or minute-books, which begin with the year 1586. More than half the volume consists of extracts since the beginning of the present century.

We are glad to find that the corporation, in Elizabeth's reign, realized the important trust of maintaining the noble Abbey church. At a Court held on February 21, 1596, it was ordered that the Market House should be finished and lofted over to make the most benefit thereof, and the rent was to go towards the repairing of the Abbey church, and the principal burgesses and twenty-four assistants agreed to contribute according to their callings to so good a work. It had been thought advisable that a petition should be sent to the Lord Keeper and other members of the Privy Council to have a collection for the repairing of the Abbey Church, but it was now agreed for the more credit and expedition of the matter, that the Mayor himself should go personally to the Lord Keeper, and to the knights and gentlemen of the Shire to induce them to help to effect the object in view. The expenses of the Mayor and his servant were to be defrayed by the corporation.

In 1832 the Court resolved to subscribe £100 towards the repair of the Abbey church, provided the whole sum of £15,000, computed necessary for the purpose, was raised; but in the following year the corporation reduced their grant to £50, the sum required for repair being then estimated at £6,000 instead of £15,000.

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THE DAYS OF JAMES IV. (Scottish History by Contemporary Writers). Arranged and edited by G. Gregory Smith, M.A. *David Nutt*. Pp. 219, with illustrations and maps. Price 1s.

In this excellent little volume of an excellent series, the reign of James IV. of Scotland (1488-1513) is well illustrated by carefully selected extracts from Royal Letters, Polydore Vergil, Hall, Major, Boece, Myln, and the State Papers. The large correspondence that James IV. had with every power of continental Europe, from Spain to the Baltic, is a proof of the position that the little northern kingdom had at

that time won in the field of European politics. The internal and social history of the reign stands out in strong relief from the strifes and disorders of those that preceded and followed it. These were, too, the golden days of Scottish literature, and chivalry, and art. A portrait of the learned Bishop Elphinstone forms an appropriate frontispiece.



LOSTARA: A POEM. By Sophia Lydia Walters. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. 167. Price 2s. 6d.

The staff of the *Antiquary* does not include a poet, nor perhaps any competent poetical critic; but the writer of this paragraph can certainly claim to have read very largely of the writings of poets, both ancient and modern, with an intense appreciation of many of their moods and methods. It is his opinion that the author of *Lostara* has yet to prove her claim to be ranked in any true sense as a poet. Here and there are pretty bits, especially in the songs; there is a pleasant swing, for instance, in this verse:

"Quiet lips that cannot lie,  
Heart like the fawn,  
Tresses dark as ebony,  
Eyes gray as dawn."

But the alternately rhymed lines of the great majority of the pages are strangely crude and halting:

"We yield to fate; we victims are poor drones  
Befooled by skilful female relatives,  
By scheming wives, by wily chaperons;  
And with it all the bluestocking survives.  
Degrading thought! I hate the rising rout,  
From county lady and the romping elf,  
To lynx-eyed London female gadabout—  
Women who would know more than man himself."

As to the motive of these clearly-printed pages, the dedication explains that they are offered "to those thinkers, whose mode of reasoning tends to reconcile opposing schools of science and philosophy." We read and re-read and grow more muddled. We doubt whether Free Thought or any other shade of Socialism will be the better for this vague rhymed advocacy. This good lady's ideal town is one planned on the "Athenian school," wherein:

"Our free state baths are beautifully Greek;  
Our free grand circuses delight the eye,  
And cheer us every Sunday very much"—

a sort of etherealized Barnum's show without any tickets. But stay, possibly the author is not advocating anything of the kind! Perhaps it is all a satire, for the lady seems to have a good warm healthy hatred or contempt for everything of which she writes, "faction trotting abroad in holy cloth," "the pious type of agitator," "well-fed missionaries," "the little factionists," "artistic maunders of every kind," "religious maunders of sentiment," etc., etc.; though we are not surprised to find that the fiercest vials of her wrath are reserved for leader-writers, and for "all the artful tribe of phrase arrangers, who have never known the mood of inspiration act like swords through language." We are quite ready to grant that the Queen's English is much cut up in these pages, though we look in vain for the inspiration.

We had reserved the mention of a few phrases that show strange notions as to things ancient in the way of customs and habits, but we pause, adapting for our purpose two of the author's lines that unwittingly

supply an apt definition of this poem, and say with "dear Aunt Ruth," when the storm affected her:

"How wearying it is to have to be  
The ballast to *hysteric mystery*."

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—Reviews of several books have to be again deferred, including one on Mr. Micklethwaite's valuable paper on "Parish Churches and the Ornaments Rubric."

From Messrs. Freestone and Knapp, Nottingham, we have received *Local Stories*, which is a reprint of four good tales founded on local history and tradition, which originally appeared in *The Mansfield Advertiser*, price 4d. *The British Bookmaker*, with which is incorporated the *Bookbinder*, is a journal of the various book-making crafts; but in its new and attractive form it also appeals to librarians and generally to book-lovers; the July issue (price 6d.) of the new series is a remarkably good venture, and we should think that it will speedily attain to a considerable circulation. We also have a special word of commendation for *The Building World*, a monthly architectural review, price 4d. The number for August is of much interest to archaeologists. There is a good paper by Mr. E. G. Bruton, F.S.A., on "The Town Walls of Oxford." "Church Planning and Ceremonial" is the title of an admirable series of papers, invaluable to clergy; the section for August is on the Sacristy, illustrated with a plan.



GEDNEY BRASS, LINCOLNSHIRE.

An excellent plate of this remarkable brass, of a lady, c. 1390-1400, discovered in the south aisle of Gedney Church in July, 1890, and described at length in the *Antiquary* for August, has been published by Mr. E. M. Beloe, junr., of King's Lynn. It is a careful photo-lithograph from a rubbing. We understand that there are a few copies remaining for disposal at 6d. each.



## Correspondence.

### AN OLD STAFFORDSHIRE PULPIT.

I HAVE lately bought an old oak pulpit at a sale in this neighbourhood. The whole is in separate pieces, and I am inclined to think may be the steps only of a really magnificent pulpit, as all the panels are "on the rake." The inscription is as follows: "1602. PVLPI TI ASCENSVS IMPENSIS FRATRIS NICOLAI PATIN HVIVS DOMVS PRIORIS FACTVS EST." It is carved on two curved and moulded pieces, which have probably formed a part of the base of the pulpit. The letters have been filled with composition, most of which has disappeared. There are two difficulties with regard to the inscription: the date is a very awkward one, and the word PATIN has its three first letters on one of the pieces, and its two last on the other. Is Patin the surname of Brother Nicholas, or has a portion of the inscription been lost? I shall be glad if any of your readers can throw some light on this. The pulpit

was bought in Lichfield, where there was a Franciscan priory; but tradition says that it was once in the cathedral. The panels are finely carved out of the solid, and the tracery is of the Flamboyant character.

GILBERT T. ROYDS.

Haughton Rectory, Stafford.

[We understand that the Rector of Haughton only bought the pulpit to save it from baser uses, and would be glad to dispose of it to anyone who would place it in a church.—ED.]

#### THE NAME-WORD "EDINBURGH."

My attention has been called to a notice, in the July number of the *Antiquary*, of a criticism of a paper of mine on the name-word "Edinburgh" in the Proceedings of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland for last year. You say that it is an "awkward fact that the oldest charters spell the words Edunesburg, Edenesburg, and Edensburg, oftener than Edenburg, Edinburc, and Edynburg." That is a question of fact which you raise, not a matter of opinion, and can only be decided by a reference to the charters themselves. Now, the fact is that the charters tell us the very opposite of what you assert. The oldest charters contained in the chartularies of Holyrood, Dunfermline, and Newbottle, decide the whole question. In the chartulary of Holyrood, the name-word for Edinburgh during David I.'s reign, Edwinsburgh, is only used in one, the foundation-charter granted in 1145, and three times Edenes, and three times Edeneburc. In the Dunfermline chartulary in David's time, when the name-word of Edinburgh is used, it is spelt six times Edenburg, and only once in a charter, near the close of that king's reign, Edenesburg. In the Newbottle chartulary, in David's time, the word is spelt four times Edeneburg, and two of these charters give us the dates 1140 and 1141, several years before the date of the foundation charter of Holyrood. The Dunfermline chartulary is unquestionably the oldest of the three, and it is always Edenburg. The result is, without going into the charters of a later date, that in those three chartularies, the oldest in existence, when the word occurs we have Edwinsburgh and Edenesburg only five times, and Edenburg and Edensburg no fewer than thirteen times. The fact is patent on the face of the charters that Edwins and Edenes were forms of spelling introduced only after the old name Edenburg had been used for a long series of years; in the case of the foundation charter, the only charter in which the word Edwin is used, some sixteen years after David began to reign. You include Edensburc as one of the oldest forms of spelling, and it does not occur until late in King William's reign, and there may be some difficulty in finding it again.

Where and when is Eden used for King Edwin?  
P. MILLER.

8, Belle Vue Terrace, Edinburgh.

[Reply from the writer of the critique in October issue.—ED.]

#### LOW SIDE-WINDOWS.

During the past month another instance of low side-window has come under my notice in a Shropshire church, that of Culmington, in the southern part of the county, about five miles from Ludlow. The window in question is situated, as usual, on the south side of the chancel, which, it may be remarked, is separated from the nave by an interesting oak screen of Perpendicular work. It is square in shape, and lies immediately under and in line with a very pointed lancet of Early English work, with which its masonry agrees in character, and appears to be coeval. It is entirely built up and hidden from the inside, but outside it is still fitted with an iron grating. Immediately to the east, in the interior, is a recess for a tomb.

As I am writing on the subject, may I add to your list of such windows in Derbyshire, which appeared in the *Antiquary* for May, the particulars of one at Church Broughton, which was brought to light when the church was restored a short time ago? In this case, the situation of the window is, as usual, near the south-west corner of the chancel, but its peculiarity is, that in shape it is a quatrefoil, and it has been partially closed by an outside tomb recess of later work. It is so small, that if used for the purpose of a sanctus bell, the ringing must have taken place inside.

THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

Shrewsbury,  
July 23, 1890.

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*Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.*

*Foreign and Colonial contributors are requested to remember that stamps of their own country are not available for use in England.*

*It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.*

*Whilst the Editor will gladly be of any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the nature that sometimes reach him. During the past month the Editor has been asked to furnish receipts for removing stains from linen, for restoring faded pencil drawings, and for making bread seals!*

*Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."*